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UTAH AND THE MORMONS.

Further Statements by Mr. Frederick Loba.

Condition of Society in Utah—Effects of Polygamy—Degradation of the Women—Shocking Crimes Perpetrated by the Saints.

From our Special Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Thursday, April 29, 1858.

From my notes in relation to personal events transpiring in Salt Lake Valley, furnished by Mr. LOBA, the Mormon Ex-High Priest, whose personal narrative I sent you the other day. I extract the following additional facts and incidents, which I give, of course, only upon Mr. L.'s authority:

Towards the end of the year 1854, a great number of Danish Mormons arrived in Salt Lake City, but learning very soon how terribly they had been deceived, half of them at least determined to leave for California. This resolution they carried into effect the following March. One or two days after they left, HEBER C. KIMBALL, in the hearing of a friend of Mr. LOBA's, gave orders to a band of Danites to pursue them in the disguise of Indians, and steal their cattle. This was done, the cattle were stolen and brought into the city, where half of them were sent to "The Lord's Store House," and the remainder retained by the Danite plunderers. Some of the unfortunates never reached California, having been murdered by the Mormon "Indians."

Some years ago the Mormons had a Church store in the city, which contained groceries and other articles of merchandise to the amount of $28,000. These had been purchased at St. Louis, and were the property of "the Church," and, of course, under the control of the Prophet. This store was intended strictly for the benefit of the Mormons. At the end of the first business year a deficit was discovered of $15,000. BRIGHAM YOUNG therefore inquired of the storekeeper whether he could not establish a balance. The answer was in the affirmative, and the balance was struck so as to cover up the wholesale thieving. Of course nobody dared to investigate and expose the fraud, for his life would have been the forfeit of any such attempt.

BRIGHAM used to say upon the stand, that his brothers JOSEPH and JOHN were twenty times better "Saints" than himself. Let us see what this means. In 1854 a member of the Mormon Church, named WILLIAMS, had a claim of sixty dollars against those gentlemen, for which he demand ed payment. The brothers told him, that as he was about to pass on their ferry-boat with some cattle on his way to California, they would pay him in ferriage. WILLIAMS assented to this,—the YOUNGS promising that they would instruct their agents at the ferry in regard to the arrangement;—but when WILLIAMS reached the stream he was shown a letter, directing the agent to require the ferriage money in cash. On his return from California, WILLIAMS compelled the YOUNGS to a settlement. But this enforcement of his rights led to his bitter persecution, so that in April, 1857, he was compelled to flee in order to save his life,—having, in the mean time, been expelled from the Church. You will remember that your interesting Utah correspondence, early last Summer, or in the Spring, noticed the persecutions of this same gentleman.

In the year 1855, the notorious BILL HICKMAN and YOUNG HATCH—two "Destroying Angels," received orders to destroy a certain individual. HATCH divulged the secret, and BRIGHAM, accordingly, decided upon *his* destruction. Accordingly, BILL HICKMAN shot him, not long afterwards, in one of their night excursions. The wound was not fatal, and HICKMAN finished him by poisoning. HATCH supposed he was shot by Indians, but after his death the facts, as above, became known to the initiated.

I referred in a previous letter to the horrible sufferings of the hand-cart trains in the Winter of 1856. It appears that when these deluded emigrants arrived at Fort Laramie in mid-winter, Colonel HOFFMAN, U. S. A., seeing their state of perfect destitution, endeavored to dissuade them from pushing on at that inclement season. The leaders, however, insisted upon going forward, exhorting their followers against listening to the "d—d Gentiles." It was between Laramie and Salt Lake that their great misfortunes overtook these poor misguided people. The deaths by freezing or utter exhaustion soon began to be frightful, and finally hunger intruded its gaunt visage to cap the climax of horrors. The leaders, too, were some of them very cruel in their conduct towards their followers. This was especially true of one ELLSWORTH, a son-in-law of BRIGHAM YOUNG, who in some cases flogged young men who were fainting from exhaustion until some of them actually expired under his lash. Only about 240 of the 2,500 men, women and children who started from the banks o the Missouri in this train, ever reached the valley. The bones of the remainder lie bleaching in the mountains, with the exception of a few picked up by the Snake Indians before life was quite gone, and who were thus saved. Of those who reached the valley many were sadly crippled in consequence of their limbs having been frozen so badly as to require amputation. These were sent out into the country where they could communicate to few persons the story of their sad march, and the population at large were warned never to mention the subject.

In March, 1857, Mr. LOBA's brother-in-law was in the office of BRIGHAM YOUNG correcting some documents for him, when he overheard the Prophet give orders to his oldest son, JOSEPH, to follow Colonel PITTERROLL and the small party accompanying him, with a company of Destroying Angels. The party were overtaken about 350 miles South, and, while encamped at night, the ruffians had, by the young Prophet's order, fired several volleys into their tents, and then carried off their cattle. The Colonel was severely wounded, but succeeded in reaching California.

A man, who was in the employ of Surveyor-General BURR, got into a discussion one day with some of the Mormons in regard to the moral influence of polygamy and its effects upon the female character at Salt Lake. Beco ming excited, he very foolishly took out his purse, saying that, with its contents, he could purchase the favors of any woman in their polygamic households. The following night he was seized in his own house by a band of disguised ruffians, under the lead of BILL HICKMAN, who mutilated him in a most barbarous manner, which may be imagined but cannot be here more more particularly described. This victim of atrocity barely escaped with his life, which, for some time, was despaired of.

A few days before LOBA left the Valley, a Mormon suspecting, with reason, that his wife—who was familiar with many of the dreadful secrets of Mormonism—was contemplating an escape, went into her room while she was asleep and cut her throat. Her body, the next day, was prepared decently for the grave, and buried—nobody venturing an inquiry, however, as to the circumstances of her tragical end. For this monstrous act, BRIGHAM laid hands on the murderer, blessing him "in the name of Israel's God," because he had not "spared the sacrifice."

If a man has any influence with the Prophet, he has no difficulty in having any enemy put out of the way. He has only to go and assert that he heard his enemy blaspheme against the Prophet, and his doom is sealed. The accused is not informed of the accusation in such a case. There is no investigation—but the man disappears, and nobody inquires aloud what has become of him. Mr. LOBA himself had a difficulty with one STAINS, a favorite spy of BRIGHAM'S, from whom he obtained power to take his life. LOBA, knowing so well the under currents of the Mormon despotism, suspected the scheme, and getting STAINS into a corner, made him confess it in the presence of witnesses. LOBA then went to BRIGHAM at once, telling him what STAINS had confessed, and asking why sentence of death was pronounced against him. YOUNG declared the whole story false, and told him that he shouldn't believe all he heard, adding, "Instead of killing you, my brother, I feel to love and to bless you," which he did by "laying on of hands." LOBA watched him closely, and saw that BRIGHAM could not look him in the eye, and felt more than ever satisfied that he was doomed to destruction if he should be caught off his guard.

Mr. LOBA states that a very brief examination of life in the Valley presents indubitable evidence that Polygamy is destructive of social comfort and peace, as well as of female delicacy, refinement and virtue. It also induces extreme poverty, as Utah is a place in which the means of subsistence for even an ordinary family are very difficult to be obtained. Besides hi general acquaintance with the system, Mr. L. refers especially to the cases of an hundred families or more with which he was personally acquainted, some in which many wives of one man lived in the same house, and other cases wherein each wife had a little place for herself and family. Jealousy and contention among the women is the rule rather than the exception, and female happiness is out of the question in any house occupied by two or more mistresses. The children of polygamists are many of them weakly, poor and miserable. No provision whatever is made for their education, and not a few are seen upon the streets half naked and starved. Surveyor-General BURR has made the same remark from actual observation. In 1855 and 1856 the women suffered greatly. Being obliged to shift for themselves, many of them had to rely for subsistence upon roots which they dug from the earth.

The subjection of women to the debasing and disgusting practices of Mormonism, has been reduced to a system. The process is directed from the beginning to the destruction of their delicacy, and subversion of their free agency, so that they may become the merest slaves. They are told always that the more wives a man has the higher he and they are exalted in the Kingdom, and the greater will be their reward. By arguments like these, addressed to their religious superstition and fanaticism, aided in stubborn cases by a few screws of the relentless vise of poverty, hunger and hopelessness, the instinctive shield of woman's delicacy falls at last and she is fitted for the sacrifice. They often rebel, but find at last that it is useless to resist. They frequently attempt to run away. But whither can they go? HEBER C. KIMBALL'S runaway wives are very frequently advertised from the pulpit in the Tabernacle, and the people are warned not to give them shelter or food. Subdued at last by starvation and frantic with despair, sooner or later they are compelled to return, humble themselves at the feet of their exultant lords, becoming now more slavishly obedient and servile than before. All human affections and sympathies are repelled among them. Each woman is herself so occupied with her own sad history, that she has no sympathy for the others, or none at least to spare. They know that there is no escape for them but in death, and *that* avenue is not unfrequently sought by a suicidal hand.

Let us look into the house of Elder ORSON PRATT, one of the twelve. You remember that he started for Utah in 1854, from New-York, where he had been publishing a Mormon paper called *The Seer*. Mr. LOBA crossed the Plains at the same time. PRATT had with him an interesting young lady, his sixth wife, whom he had found at the East. The kindest attentions were bestowed upon her during the journey, and the Elder assured her of a comfortable and happy home with himself upon her arrival in the Valley. They drove up at last before the door of PRATT's house, which is rather a fine mansion; but she was greatly disappointed upon learning that she could not even have the privilege of entering the house of the man to whom she had been legally united in marriage. She was shown to a small log house, with only one room, one hundred yards distant, for her future home. Before leaving the mansion she begged a glass of water, but even this she could not obtain from Mrs. PRATT senior. Arrived at the log house, she found it occupied already by four Mrs. PRATTS, with thirteen children, all occupying the single room. The poor girl died soon after with a broken heart.

Some time after this Mr. LOBA visited both these houses, in which, as High Priest, he was always welcome. In the mansion he found the first Mrs. PRATT comfortably established, and surrounded by luxuries with her two sons, eighteen and twenty years of age, stretched out lazily upon the sofa. In the miserable single room of the log-house he found the four remaining Mrs. PRATTS, poor, squalid, sick and wretched, with their thirteen little children. They told him that PRATT furnished them with the house, but no means of subsistence. They themselves fenced in the lot, dug the soil and cultivated it. One of them, a milliner and dressmaker, sometimes obtained a little corn meal in exchange for her work, and thus they lived. They apologized for not offering Mr. LOBA something to eat, but declared that they had had no bread themselves for several days. ORSON PRATT stands highest in the Mormon Church at Salt Lake, next to BRIGHAM and his counsellors!

Enough of these sad pictures of human degradation and vice. The reader may find it difficult to realize the truth of these details. I have only to repeat that Mr. LOBA, my informant, is a very intelligent, as he certainly looks to be an honorable and truthful man. But he has told nothing more incredible in relation to life at Salt Lake than I have heard from several other sources—nothing worse than has time and again been detailed to the Government at Washington, and by your Salt Lake correspondence of nearly a year ago. Horrible as are these views, there is too much reason to believe that they are true to the life. Can no scheme be devised which shall afford a radical and permanent remedy for such wrongs, and give succor and protection at least to helpless women who have fallen into the snare, and who desire to escape? S.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Second Day's Proceedings at Washington.

A LITTLE BUSINESS AND A LARGE ROW.

The Reese and McClintock Matter—Great Excitement among the Doctors—Confusion, Personalities, and a Calm at Last.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 5.

[The First Day's proceedings will be found on the *Second Page* of this morning's TIMES. The following letter reached us at too late an hour to be given in its proper place.]

The session reopened at the Smithsonian Institution's Lecture-room this (Wednesday) morning, with an act of courtesy—inviting Dr. DELAFIELD, of New-York, to a seat on the platform. In my last letter I told you that the McClintock grief was assuaged. So it was, but with the return of daylight it returned again. There were premonitory symptoms, as the doctors say, at the hotel breakfast tables, but the very second act of the day's proceedings in Convention showed that there was a bad fang still in the jaw. The following resolution was offered by Dr. ATKINSON, of Virginia

That the Constitution of the Association be so amended as to prohibit the admission as a delegate or the recognition as a member of any person who had been expelled from any State or local association, until relieved by such association, and that until the Constitution be so amended this shall be the rule of action. [Applause.]

The pith of this lay in the fact that Dr. JAMES MCCLINTOCK, of Philadelphia—the now far-famed Chief of Blockley Hospitel—was in the Hall with his credentials in his pocket, as a delegate from the Hospital to the Convention. He had awaited the subsidence of yesterday's waters, and now would present his credentials or not, according to circumstances. Dr. BOND, of Maryland, fired up, and Dr. WATSON, of New-York, dropped a single remark before the resolution went on the table, according to rule, for one year. It was calm again.

Dr. PALMER, of Michigan, read from the Committee on Medical Literature a critical report upon the medical books and papers of the year past.

Dr. JAMES R. WOOD, of New-York City, from the Special Committee on Medical Education, presented a report. It was referred to a Committee of one from each College here represented to fill the blanks in the report.

The Committee on Nominations reported Louisville, Ky., as the place of meeting in 1859, and named Dr. S. S. BENIS, of Kentucky, as second Secretary, it being the custom to have one of the Secretaries a resident of the place of meeting.

They also nominated the following Standing Committees:

Instantly now the storm arose again. Dr. HAMM moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday, accepting as satisfactory the apology of Dr. BRYAN for recommending Dr. MCCLINTOCK, an expelled member, to the Blockley Hospital Chieftaincy. Carried—Ayes, 111; noes, 82. The chair decided a two-third vote necessary to reconsider. An appeal was taken, and then came a series of decisions and appeals, and half an hour of reading manuals of parliamentary usage, but finally the reconsideration was carried—ayes, 142; noes, 70.

Dr. JEWELL moved, and it was instantly seconded, a reconsideration of the vote, accepting Dr. D. M. REESE's apology for the same offence as satisfactory. He proceeded to make a speech, and as he spoke read a document which he said was part and parcel of his speech. There was an attempt to stop the reading, but at last the thing was permitted. The document proved to be a letter to the New-York Academy of Medicine, censuring very strongly Dr. REESE for his recommendation of MCCLINTOCK, asking the Academy to punish REESE, and signed [by Drs. CONDIE, JEWELL and other Philadelphians. [The substance of this paper was published in the NEW-YORK TIMES at the time of its reception by the Academy.] Pending a motion indefinitely to postpone this whole matter, the Convention went into Committee of the Whole, with Dr. THOMAS EDWARDS in the chair—a very happy incident, as Dr. EDWARDS is an old member of Congress, well up in parliamentary usages, while the amiable president was utterly at sea when a squall came. It was resolved to limit each speaker to five minutes, except only Dr. REESE, who might take his own time.

Dr. REESE then mounted the platform, and explained everything from the earliest egg. He wound up by detailing the circumstances under which he had been induced to offer an apology. When he came on, he had been met by several distinguished men, whom he regarded as among his friends. They told him that there were certain Philadelphians on who were determined to stir this matter, and that they felt he had erred. He had replied that he was prepared to make any apology for the error they had convicted him of which he honestly could, but he would not make one word of apology unless he could be assured that with that all allusion to the subject in Convention should cease. After a conference of these gentlemen with the leading men from Philadelphia, he was assured that such apology would satisfy Philadelphia, and if her, the world. With that understanding, he had amply apologized—never, of course, denying what was true, that at the time he recommended Dr. MCCLINTOCK, he did it from motives of humanity, and never dreaming that he was doing wrong. Judge, then, of his surprise to find that faith was broken, and the whole subject reopened by the men who agreed to let it drop. As to the *insinuations*, the innuendoes of Dr. JEWELL'S paper, stealthily introduced to the notice of the Convention in Dr. JEWELL'S speech, it was enough in a body that knew him to refer to them. To be arraigned for "violating the code of ethics in recommending a nostrum vender," as Dr. CONDIE had arraigned him—after thirty years' battling with all manner of quacks—was preposterous. Other and distinguished members of the profession had signed Dr. McC.'s recommendation. Why had not they been arraigned? All men in their generosity of friendship and the warmth of charity were liable to err. Even Philadelphia had been known to do some things that afterwards they regretted. SWAIM'S Panacea, for instance, was a nostrum which got its immense sale and popularity on the strength of the recommendations of some of our Philadelphia brethren. When they repented and confessed, they were forgiven. [Applause and hisses.] He had said all that his own sense of propriety assured him that he could say in apology. It had been charged that his apology was evasive. Then he was ready to make it unequivocal. [Applause.] He proceeded to reread his apology. Was that not enough? he asked. [Cries of "Yes, yes!" "No, no."] This reproduction of the agitated question was a fraud upon him. It looked now as if he had introduced the subject—he had only done so as a matter of pacification, and on strict condition that it should end with him. When Dr. REESE sat down there was a storm of mingled applause and hisses, but the applause rather "had it."

A member moved that the whole question be submitted to a Committee to report to morrow, on which should be no member either of the New-York or Pennsylvania delegation. [Applause and cries of "Settle it now."]

Dr. ATLEE, of Pennsylvania, said this was the most important subject ever discussed in the Convention. It involved our honor. Let us settle it now and openly—no stifling it or hushing it in committees. Let it be shown to the public that whether a man is sick or not, poor or not, of good reputation for morals or not, if he would associate with us he must be worthy of us. [Applause.] Decide this now—and for one, I assure you, if it is not decided as I think is right, I'll never show my head here again. [Loud applause.]

A Virginian told a story about two old Quakers, members of the Temperance Society, both of whom drank a little on the sly. When one was caught at it, the other was appointed publicly to rebuke him. In solemn conclave Broadbrim No. 2 heard the case stated, and then impressively said to No. 1: "Jeemes, thee should be more circumspect." Dr. REESE should be more circumspect. If he committed sins that were not quite unknown to the brethren's own experience, he should have more carefully concealed them. It was a small business, and it was time to drop it. [Applause.]

Dr. CONDIE, of Philadelphia, said he had on Tuesday, in good faith, offered the resolution expressing his satisfaction with Dr. REESE'S apology. He was sorry that the subject had been introduced again, and he was especially sorry Dr. REESE rose with so short a memory as to say that Dr. CONDIE had pledged himself that the apology should be the end of it. That statement *was not true*. [Cries of "Order," "No personalities," and applause mingled with hisses.]

Dr. REESE asked to explain, and began, but yielded to

Dr. BOWLING, of Tennessee, who said there was no need of a question of veracity. *He* had tried to induce Dr. REESE to apologize, and he had seen many of the first men of the Philadelphia delegation, all of whom assented to this compromise. They had, indeed, assured him that they could not speak officially for the delegation, but they did not doubt the arrangement would be acceded to. Dr. REESE certainly was assured that his apology would be the end of the matter, and only on that understanding consented to make one. Dr. REESE had asked if there were no trick behind—was he sure that when his apology had been published to the world they would not insist upon some new humiliation? He, Dr. BOWLING, had answered, "why, Dr. REESE, HAY, and CONDIE, and WOOD and LA ROCHE are the men—my God, can't you believe such men as these?" He reluctantly assented, and the astonishment he felt when the thing was renewed to-day by Dr. JEWELL was unspeakable. [Applause.]

Dr. CONDIE and Dr. DELEGARD further explained why the bargain was not kept.

Dr. COX, of Maryland, opening with a puff of Dr. REESE'S professional works and standing, proceeded to show why he deemed REESE'S apology as no apology at all. He had violated the Code of Ethics—which was the heart of the Association. He had written when compelled to it an apology which in it had a written reservation—a confession of a private opinion that he had done first what was right and proper. [Cries of "That's the point."] He may insist that his motive was right, but he must not say that he simply did his duty in the very paper that he hands us for an apology. [Applause.] In this very month's number of Dr. REESE'S *Gazette*, he speaks of this as "an *oversight*." It was a disgrace—The Chairman's hammer cut the sentence short.

Dr. LA ROCHE, of Philadelphia, said he had nothing to do with the introduction of Dr. JEWELL'S paper, but he had understood that if Dr. REESE'S apology was not satisfactory, the Philadelphia delegation would insist on the right to read it and enter their disclaimer of satisfaction.

Dr. COX, of Maryland, moved that Dr. REESE have authority to withdraw his paper, in order to amend it to the satisfaction of the Association.

Dr. BOND, of Baltimore, said that Dr. COX'S motion was substantially to permit Dr. REESE to perform an utter impossibility. He alluded so strongly to Dr. COX'S motive for urging the matter, merely for the opportunity it afforded him to air his eloquence, that half the house was roaring out for "order."

Dr. N. S. DAVIS, of Chicago, said: "Settle the question now,—sit it out and end it forever." [Applause.]

Dr. JEWELL, of Philadelphia, said that Dr. REESE'S assertion that the Philadelphians first assaulted him was utterly false. [Cries of "Order," "No personalities," &c.]

Dr. REESE—(interrupting)—Did not you send to New-York a circular?

Dr. LA ROCHE—Was your name mentioned in it?

Dr. REESE—I was so pointedly alluded to, as a Vice-President of this Association, that none could misunderstand it.

Dr. JEWELL (still keeping the floor, continued)—and as to REESE'S statement, that the Philadelphia newspapers were printing it—that, too, is *not so*. [Cries of order.] He wished it understood that the Philadelphia delegation was not bound by the unauthorized word of any of its individual members, however eminent. He, for one, had never heard that this thing was to be compromised by an apology but, when he heard it read, he and others had thought that the delegation must have conversed in their absence, and agreed to it. When they found it was not so, they determined to protest, especially as it was a part of the agreement that was made, that Dr. REESE should not take a place upon the platform at the opening of the meeting. [Sensation.]

Dr. BOWLING explained that he had told Dr. LA ROCHE, in whose hands the Philadelphians had placed the matter—

Dr. LA ROCHE—A mistake; it was not put in my hands.

Dr. BOWLING—Dr. MEIGS told me that it was.

Dr. LA ROCHE—Then MEIGS was mistaken—that's all.

Dr. BOWLING—Dr. REESE only agreed not to go on the platform, providing the other Vice-Presidents did not, but, if they did, he answered me that he certainly should, lest his absence be misconstrued. The others did go on the platform, and Dr. R. with them.

Dr. WHITE, of New-York, moved that the Committee rise and report. [Cries of "Go on," "Go on," "Settle it now or never," &c.]

Dr. COX, of Maryland, came down upon Dr. BOND for his personal innuendoes, showing that Dr. BOND'S shot had winged him. He said that he treated them with the contempt that they deserved. [Cries "Order," cat-calls and loud yells.] As to his logic, it must be evident even to Dr. BOND. ["Order," "order," and the Chairman ordering Dr. Cox to proceed only in order.] When he ended,

Dr. BOND was happy that he afforded his friend another opportunity to ventilate his eloquence. The orator's remarks had not disturbed his serenity, and he was sure they could not mar the friendship between them. [Laughter, hisses and applause.]

A GENTLEMAN—Why should we turn the Smithsonian Institute into a bear garden? [Yells, screams and confusion.]

Dr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts—Dr. REESE could settle this in a moment; if he would but say that he was sorry for what he had done, without reservation or equivocation, it would end the disreputable scene. [Applause.]

Dr. PALMER, of Michigan, said that bosoms which had swelled with indignation had been relieved, and it was now evident to all the world that the Association had no tolerance for quackery, nostrum-vending, or for their apologists, however honest or humane. [Cries of "Question," "Sit down," "Shut up." Meanwhile, Dr. COX, of Maryland, had gone round to shake hands with Dr. REESE, whom he had just fired his broadside at—a member remarking aloud—"That is to spike the *Gazette's* guns."]

Dr. PALMER—I have the floor, and must have my say, whether you like it or not. If Dr. REESE will say that he ——

Dr. REESE—I am only waiting an opportunity to do it. [Cries of "Adjourn!" "Let the Committee rise!" "Hear REESE," and a terrible confusion.]

A VOICE—Dr. BRYAN is willing to make the same apology—an unconditional and absolute apology.

Dr. JEWELL moved that the Committee rise and report that with the promised unreserved apology the Philadelphia delegation will be perfectly satisfied. [Applause and loud voices from every part of the house.]

The Chairman put the question, confessing that he did not exactly know what he was to report, but declared the proposition carried.

President LINDSAY took the Chair, and Dr. EDWARDS attempted to report what the Committee of the Whole had done. A dozen voices were explaining its action differently, and an old gentleman, in a yellow wig, was laboring to get a "Whereas" prefixed to any apology that the Committee would be satisfied with. The President having secured a measure of order, Dr. REESE fell to writing, and Dr. BRYAN rose to explain. He agreed, substantially, that whatever Dr. REESE could sign, he would sign. [Applause and hisses.]

Dr. REESE rising, the house subsided into a perfect calm. He read a briefer apology than yesterday, and one which seemed to have no reservation in it. When he sat down there was long-continued applause, cheers, hurrahs, and not a hiss.

A moment after, Dr. LA ROCHE remarked that Dr. REESE, in his apology, had omitted, probably without intention, any statement of his regret. [Cries of "Ah, ha!" "Evading again," "Slippery, old boy," "Say you regret, REESE."] Will Dr. REESE insert that word in his manuscript?

Dr. REESE—Does anybody doubt, after this day's observation of my experience, that I regret it? Can I apologize without regretting it? If I say I regret, when will the gentleman be satisfied? Is there any bound? No—I will not be dictated to as to my language. I can write my own composition. No man or body shall dictate my language, though a prison stood at hand to reward me for the contumacy. [Applause and hisses.] I can write my own sentences.

Dr. ATLEE—And the Association will take the liberty to criticize them.

Dr. WOOD, of Philadelphia, from the platform, said, "Gentlemen, I have been—" [here the applause and cheers for Dr. WOOD entirely drowned his voice; when they subsided he was saying—] "on the side of Dr. REESE in supposing his apology ample. But I think that unless he consents to express his regrets too, the Association cannot—" Here the confusion, screaming and cheering became so great that Dr. WOOD was quietly seated before the smoke cleared up.

Dr. JEWELL—Dr. BRYAN is willing to add his regret, will Dr. REESE, by doing as much, show his sincerity? [Cheers.]

Dr. REESE—I am willing to say that I never will be caught in such a scrape again.

Dr. BRYAN explained that he had not unconditionally agreed to do so.

Dr. ATLEE—I move not to accept the apology of Dr. REESE. [Applause, but no distinct second.]

Dr. BOND explained that the regrets were in the apology, and Dr. CLARK, of New-Jersey, that they were not.

Dr. WILLARD PARKER, of New-York, said that in the action taken by the Academy of Medicine, the regret of the Academy was expressly stated in answer to the Philadelphia communication. He thought it was due from Dr. REESE that——

Dr. REESE—"Here it is in writing;" and proceeded to read a new apology, to which was appended the words, "and regrets that he has incurred the displeasure of the Society." When he began reading the house was as still as a Quaker meeting; when he ended the noise was past any easy conception. For full three minutes the Chair no longer tried to keep order. The meeting fell into the trough of the sea. The New-York City Delegation, which, by agreement, had kept entirely still until Dr. PARKER had spoken, here exhibited great spirit. Dr. PARKER, Dr. DETMOLD, and Dr. JAMES R. WOOD, rushed to the spot where Drs. JEWELL, LA ROCHE, and CONDIE sat, and consulted aloud. From the rest of the room arose screams of laughter, and such sounds as Congress is said to emit in the hour of a drunken dissolution. "He won't regret," cried one. "Make him," cried another. "He has been on his knees long enough," said another. "Knock him flat," said another. "Make him swallow his certificate, word by word," said another. Some swore outright, fat, rotund oaths. One swore that "he was the most slippery cuss ever seen," while others loudly avowed that the "persecution had gone far enough; it was an outrage to carry it further." Meanwhile the ex-Vice-President sat on the platform, looking as calm and happy as if just hearing the vote of thanks that had been that morning put upon the journal of proceedings.

The storm expended itself for a while, and the President took the opportunity to read some notices. Dr. REESE then, having heard the suggestions of his friends, read a brief, unexplanatory apology, which began with an expression of regret for his violation of the Code of Ethics. There was loud applause at this time, and no hisses. A moment after, Dr. CAMPBELL remarked quietly that the fallacy of Dr. REESE'S third apology (the last was the fourth) *must have been accidental*. [Cries of "Don't, don't—let's be satisfied with what we've got—don't rub it in too hard," and cries for the question.] When the Chairman put the motion of Dr. JEWELL, that the Association is satisfied, it was carried by acclamation.

Then there was a loud call for "BRYAN." Dr. BRYAN said he would sign the apology that Dr. REESE had written last without reservation.

Dr. ATLEE said it was due to the Philadelphia County Medical Society that the case of Dr. BRYAN be transferred to it, with a recommendation for his restoration. There were loud objections, and, on motion, Dr. BRYAN'S apology was accepted as satisfactory, though not without a few dissenting voices. Immediately after which, at 4½ P. M., the Association adjourned till Thursday, 10 A. M.

F. T.

Adjournment of the Association.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 6.

The American Medical Convention refused to request the Secretary of the Treasury to reinstate Dr. BAILEY as Inspector of Drugs in New-York. The city of Louisville is to be the next place of meeting. The Convention adjourned *sine die*. They proceed to Mount Vernon to-morrow.

Sporting Intelligence.

The Fairfield Races, at Richmond, were largely attended on Monday. The Dodwell stakes were run for; nett proceeds, $7,250. T. & T. W. DODWELL'S brown colt, by *Revenue*, won the race easily in two straight heats, over four competitors. Time—1:47¾, 1:48.

A match of $500 for a fifty-mile race has been made for the Hamtramck Course in Detroit, between EDGAR BELDEN and GEORGE EGNER. The forfeit money, $250, has been put up. The race is to take place early in June.

The New Jockey Club, of this City, have secured a tract of 90 acres of land (70 in fee) near the Old Centreville Course, on Long Island. They will commence putting it in shape at once. A stock company is to be formed, with a capital of $75,000.

A match of $1,000, for the Franklin Trotting Park, has been arranged between *Baker*, of Springfield, and *Dickens*, of Boston, to come off on the 1st of June. *Chicago Jack*, *Bay State* and *Maria Rogers* are to run on this course.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Resolution to Abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty Killed by its Friends—The Vote on Minnesota Postponed—General Scott Sent for—The Ohio Contested Election, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 6.

CLINGMAN'S resolution to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was killed in the House by its ostensible friends to-day. Just as the vote was being taken, word was privately passed around on the Democratic side that the Administration really did not wish it to pass, and enough votes were accordingly changed to put it out of the way for the present. CLINGMAN and others, however, are not disposed to release the President in this way, and mean to get it up again, if possible.

The postponement of the vote on Minnesota was the result of the suggestions of HENRY WINTER DAVIS, looking towards a general concentration of the Opposition against the admission. A caucus is talked of to effect a union of the Republicans and Americans on the subject.

An order to come on here was to-day telegraphed to Gen. SCOTT by the Secretary of War. O.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 6.

The President has not yet designated his acceptance of the two Volunteer Regiments, nor is it probable that he will do so until Congress shall make the necessary appropriation for their support. The estimates are not yet made.

This determination of the President has caused great disappointment to Western men who were led to believe that the Regiments would be accepted as soon as the Deficiency bill passed.

Although the House by eleven majority ordered the resolution proposing the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to be engrossed for a third reading, the vote on setting it aside by ten majority to take up the Minnesota bill is regarded as a decided expression against the former measure. This motion was made by Mr. SICKLES, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who is against the resolution, which is now on the Speaker's table, difficult to be reached, and may be regarded as killed by indirection. The resolution was, it is said, reported without consultation with the President, and has no precedent since 1798, when the United States abrogated the treaty with France. The Administration is opposed to the resolution at this time, because it would embarrass the negotiations now pending for the settlement of the differences between the United States and Great Britain, and force upon the President an aggressive policy unfavorable to the peace of the two countries, and disastrous to the settlement of the Central American question.

The House Committee on Elections to-day were engaged on the Ohio contested election case. Messrs. Lamar, Stevenson, Phillips and Boyce voted that Mr. Vallandeghan was entitled to the seat, and Messrs. Gilmer, Wilson, Clark, of Connecticut, and Washburn, of Maine, voted in favor of Mr. Campbell retaining his seat. Mr. Harris, of Illinois, voted to vacate the seat and refer the question back to the people. Three reports will accordingly be made on Thursday.

Among the confirmations to-day, by the Senate, was that of Judge LORING to supply the vacancy in the Court of Claims, occasioned dy the death of Mr. GILCHRIST.

By general consent the vote on the Senate bill, for the admission of Minnesota, will be taken on Saturday.

XXXVth CONGRESS-----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 6.

The business transacted during the morning hour was of an uninteresting nature.

The bill for the admission of Oregon was postponed and that for the repeal of the fishing bounties act taken up.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. He objected to Mr. CLAY'S sneer, that the fisheries are merely a local interest. They are so, he said, but no more than sugar-growing. The fisheries, however, have national importance, no nation having ever been prominent in maritime affairs that did not recognize the important relation between its marine and its fisheries. The Senator from Alabama's line of argument was a revival of Mr. BENTON'S in his report of 1846. Mr. HAMLIN would admit that when the bounty was first granted, it might have been regarded as identified with the Salt duties, but the present system of bounty is based on a departure from that principle, and is not now dependent in any manner on the quantity of salt used, but on the tonnage employed. Bounty is an unfortunate word. The object is to raise a class of hardy seamen. The fisheries, therefore, although local in fact, are national in importance, and address themselves to the interests of every section of the country, to Alabama as well as to Maine. Mr. HAMLIN summarized the political history of the North American fisheries, showing that they entered largely into the Revolutionary issues, and that they were the subject of contest for a hundred years between France and England on account of their importance. He showed the importance entertained of these fisheries by the American Government, which made their possession an ultimatum of peace. In the war of 1812 the Commissioners of Ghent were instructed not to permit our right to them to be even brought into discussion on pain of breaking off negotiations. JOHN ADAMS, in 1814, wrote he would continue the war forever rather than yield one iota of the fisheries. They are as important to-day as then, although it is true they do not represent the same proportion to the aggregate commerce as they did at the Revolution. The reason of it is, that the area of the fisheries is limited, and cannot be extended; whereas the area of commerce is illimitable. Proceeding then to the present state of the fisheries, Mr. HAMLIN urged on Congress the continuance of these bounties, as the cheapest mode of educating a supply of seamen who could be relied on in time of war. During the Revolution the New-England fishermen captured 200,000 tons of British shipping. They were equally efficient in the war of 1812. He next read letters from Commodores STUART and SHUBRICK, highly praising the seamen trained in the fisheries. Also, a similar opinion from the late DANIEL WEBSTER. He then referred to the care taken by other nations to foster their fisheries, instancing Venice, Holland, whose Amsterdam is built on fishes' bones, Spain, France and Great Britain. The Senator from Alabama asks, why not rely on the Commercial Marine to recruit the Navy. A sufficient answer is, that in violation of law, three-fourths of the whole seamen employed are foreigners. Mr. CLAY estimated from Treasury sources, the whole number of fishermen at 13,000, but the Treasury Department knows no more about it than his (Mr. HAMLIN'S) horse. Probably the fisheries educate 50,000 American seamen. He maintained that if the bounty was withdrawn, these fisheries would languish and die. He related the small compensation paid to those engaged in the business, and the numerous dangers and hazards attending it, and concluded by demanding that Government support continue to it. If it must be abolished, it ought to be done gradually, so as to allow owners to retire their means therefrom. The reciprocity treaty and the repeal of the bounty would destroy it anyhow. This nursery of seamen should be regarded in the same light as the military school at West Point or the naval school at Annapolis.

Mr. MASON here moved an Executive Session, at the close of which the Senate adjourned.

Yesterday, Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, Chairman of the Committee, made a report from the majority of the Judiciary Committee, asking to be discharged from the consideration of the subject of a uniform Bankrupt law, as the majority could not agree upon the terms of a bill.

Mr. TOOMBS thereupon presented a bill, as reported by himself and another Senator, forming a minority of the Committee, but the Vice-President, Messrs. GREEN, IVERSON and other Senators objected to this course as unusual. Finally the bill was received by courtesy, and its title read, Mr. BENJAMIN presenting it.

It may or may not have reference to the above incident, but Mr. TOOMBS to-day requested to be excused from further service on the Judiciary Committee. Messrs. CLAY, BENJAMIN and others invited him to remain, but he refused to be mollified, and is accordingly ceased from the Committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 6.

The House acted on the various amendments to the Legislative Executive and Judiciary Appropriation bill, and finally passed it.

Mr. RITCHIE, of Pennsylvania, spoke against the resolution proposing the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, arguing that there is no particular emergency which requires it. The treaty when made prevented a collision between Great Britain and the United States, and preserved the peace. It was dictated by good sense and good feeling on both sides. The practical difficulty between the two countries amounts to nothing. It arises merely from a technical interpretation of the treaty. He could see no reason for its abrogation, except a desire of the United States to seize Central America.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, said we ought to be free from the treaty, so that when we wish to acquire that territory, we may do so lawfully.

Mr. RITCHIE replied that its abrogation would open the conflict for the possession of that country. He was sorry that Mr. CLINGMAN quoted the Ostend Manifesto with approbation, as he looked on it as an evidence of covetousness and imbecility.

Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, moved to table the resolution reported on Tuesday from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, proposing the abrogation of the treaty. Negatived, by 47 against 107.

Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, moved the postponement of the subject till Tuesday, when he wished to express his views, but this motion was cut off by the House secon

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

WASHINGTON MEETING.

Interesting Opening Exercises—The Organization—A New-York Question Settled—The McClintock Certificate, by a Vice-President, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, May 4, 1858.

It is now eleven years since the American Medical Association held its first session. It was an experiment—a spirited effort to see whether the annual convocation of physicians, for which Dr. N. S. DAVIS, then of Binghamton, and now of Chicago, had been agitating for so long, was practicable. Before that it had always been held that medical men were properly isolated people, having no business in conventions. But on that occasion there met a great crowd of delegates from sickly State societies, and dead county societies, and jealous colleges—a wholesome company, who found that it was agreeable to air their sentiments publicly; to have courteous little quarrels; to read sterling papers on subjects of common interest, and be entertained with princely munificence. They were the guests, so far as the place of meeting was concerned, of the University Medical School; but, before they had fairly organized, Prof. BEDFORD, of the University, introdnced a resolution concerning the inexpediency of the continuation of association, which so offended them that they went over bodily and in a huff to the Crosby-street School building. Since then the Association has met annually, and grown to be a permanent institution. It met last year in St. Louis. This year it meets in Washington, and to-day, Tuesday, the 4th, is its opening. There are already some 425 delegates registered as in attendance, and before to-morrow night there will doubtless be 500 enrolled. Inasmuch as the number of delegates and permanent members to which Washington is entitled is very small, compared with the number that New-York or Philadelphia would produce, in case of a meeting in either of those cities, this may be reckoned as full a delegated medical representation as was ever gathered within the States.

The Smithsonian Institution surrended its large lecture-room and the adjoining rooms for the use of the body. At 11 A. M., Dr. PAUL F. EVE, of Nashville, Tenn., called the meeting to order in the Lecture-room, and, on his invitation, the Rev. BYRON SUNDERLAND opened it with prayer.

This was a little surprising to some, though grateful to most. Some seven years ago, at the Baltimore meeting, the proposition to ask a clergyman to make an opening prayer started a fiery debate that consumed most of the day; since that time the praying part of the body have said nothing on the subject for peace' sake. To-day, Dr. EVE took the responsibility, and, inviting Mr. SUNDERLAND, the prayer was offered.

Dr. HARVEY LINDSLEY, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, welcomed the delegates to the Metropolis of the Nation, in a neat, appropriate address. He reviewed the past sessions of the Association, spoke of the curious, self-sacrificing, confining life of a physician, and rejoiced that they could thus come together to unite their efforts for the good of their race. He said Washington had little to offer to their attention—no noble parks, no botanic gardens, no hospitals of many wards, yet the Committee would offer to their gaze what to the American heart was the Mecca of every pilgrim—the Home and the Grave of WASHINGTON. In conclusion he tendered the hospitalities of Washington and the affections of the people's hearts.

The circular put into the hands of each delegate as he registered his name, was token enough of a true tender of hospitalities. For Tuesday night, it assured them that President BUCHANAN, at the White House, Dr. GRAFTON TYLER and Dr. JOSHUA RILEY, at their residences in Georgetown, would receive the delegates. On Wednesday, Drs. THOMAS MILLER, WM. P. JOHNSTON, and A. Y. P. GARNET, at their residences, would entertain them. On Thursday evening, the Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, and Drs. CORNELIUS BOYLE and J. F. MAY, would keep open house to the five hundred. On Friday an excursion was planned to Mount Vernon, and *planked shad* was to be eaten at the Pavilion, and on Saturday the end was to be.

When the roll was called, delegates and permanent members from the following several States, were found present to the following number:

Maine 2, New-Hampshire 8, Connecticut 18, Vermont 1, Massachusetts 40, Rhode Island 5, New-York 73, New-Jersey 25, Pennsylvania 66, Delaware 4, Maryland 24, District of Columbia 25, Virginia 8, North Carolina 8, South Carolina 10, Georgia 12, Alabama 1, Kentucky 9, Tennessee 7, Indiana 6, Illinois 12, Michigan 3, Iowa 3, Missouri 4, Ohio 14, California, O. HARVEY; American Medical Society of Paris 1, United States Navy 2.

A Committee to nominate officers of the Association was appointed—one from each State; the New-York member was Dr. BULKLEY, of your City Hospital.

President EVE then proceeded to address the meeting, painting in the course of a couple of columns, a very reputable, halo about the Association's head. By way of showing how much it had done for medical science, he recited the honorable catalogue of its worthy production—its transactions, monograph, prize essays. He quoted a handsome puff of its Transactions from the pages of the *British and Foreign Quarterly*. He instanced also, the good that it had done in elevating the standard of medical education, and—himself a Professor in a College—protested that the Colleges must be governed by the moral power of this central representative Medical power. The address was received with warm applause,—indeed everything that suited the audience was sure of a noisy greeting;—it was evidently a demonstrative body, members maintaining in their dignified manhood, a partiality for a method of showing respect that they abundantly practiced in the lecture-rooms where they sat out six lectures a day, and so earned in the fulness of time their medical degree.

The President next announced a communication from a Vice-President, whereupon Dr. DAVID MEREDITH REESE, of New-York, rising read a sort of compromise between justification and apology, under the name of the latter. In substance it stated that he, the undersigned, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Association, having certified to the qualifications of a physician who was an expelled member of the body, to, an honorable position in a medical institution, deemed it proper to say, that in so doing he was actuated by motives of humanity and sympathy, and at the time did not realize that it might be regarded as an act of hostility to the Association. He acted under a sense of duty; and certainly never intended either to show any disrespect to the Association or by his act, prematurely to indorse him as restored to standing in the profession. But notwithstanding that he, at the time, and yet, regarded the act as right, he would defer to the judgment of his friends who regarded it as a great error. He would admit that he had erred and offered this as an explanatory apology.

When Dr. REESE sat down there were repeated rounds of applause. Dr. CARDIE, of Philadelphia, (against whom it was urged that Dr. REESE had sinned most of all,) moved that the apology be deemed satisfactory and that it be recorded, which was unanimously carried.

The Association breathed freer when the matter was ended, for a bit of a row had been anticipated over it. Your medical readers will remember the story, as it was fully detailed in the columns of the TIMES a few months since. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, of Philadelphia, after having failed in the business of managing a Medical School, and when lying, as the Doctor thought, at the point of death, succumbed to the terrors of prospective poverty for his family, and consented to give the use of his name and a set of popular recipes to ECELRATH and a partner in New-York, for them to advertise liberally, make a fortune, and pay to his family a handsome bonus. But Dr. MCCLINTOCK's time to die not having come, he recovered, the speculation caved in, and the Doctor, repenting of his sin against the profession, published abroad the secret of the advertised remedies, and struggled hard to get back again within the party lines. The profession scowled at him, and he made slow headway. The political party to which he belonged, however, saw no sin in Dr. MCCLINTOCK'S course, and settled it that he should have the chieftaincy of the Blockley Hospital,—only asking that he furnish a few good names of well-known medical men as their backers in his appointment. Among the others to whom he applied was Dr. REESE, an old friend, and a member of his (Dr. McC.'s) brother's church in New-York. Dr. REESE, Vice-President of the National Medical Association, in spite of the fact that when Dr. MCCLINTOCK fell, the Association had expelled him from membership, signed a strong recommendation; the body to whom it was addressed affixed the title "Vice-President of," &c., and Dr. MCCLINTOCK got the coveted place. The Philadelphia Doctors, especially some for whom the berth had charms, were scandalized; and writing a sharp letter to the New-York Academy of Medicine, that amiable and learned body resolved, by a large vote, that they had seen all this with deep regret. To this Washington Convention the Academy sent up a strong and well-filled delegation, and the Philadelphians came down with their pitch hot. Still Dr. REESE must apologize, or there would be a heated term; he was a shrewd debater, a match for most of them in Parliamentary tactics, and an ugly customer to handle carelessly. It was with great delight, then, that the peace party heard Dr. REESE voluntarily read an apology, such as it was, and, of all men in the world, Dr. CARDIE moving that it was satisfactory.

But there was another abscess to be opened by the same sub-cutaneous route. Dr. JAMES BRYAN had signed a similar certificate to Dr. MCCLINTOCK'S qualifications, and a County Society of Pennsylvania had read him out for it. Rising in his seat, when Dr. REESE had been disposed of, he confessed that he was in the same category as the Vice-President, and wished that the same apology might be accepted as his. Dr. COX, of Maryland, said that Dr. REESE had made no apology at all. If Dr. BRYAN wished to make an apology, let it be an honest, open one.

The President said it was too late to discuss the satisfactoriness of the apology—the Association had accepted it.

Dr. FOSTER, of Nashville, Tenn., said that Dr. BRYAN'S case differed from the other, inasmuch as the local society, of which he was a member, had taken action on his case, and the Association should not overlook its decision.

Dr. CARDIE ridiculed the idea that this Association was to be governed by the action of any little local Society. On his motion, Dr. BRYAN'S apology was accepted and recorded, and so the McClintock grief was assuaged.

Dr. TYLER, of Georgetown, D. C., (brother, they say he is, to the Ex-President,) reported on the Prize Essays, that the first prize was due to the author of an essay on the study, &c., of the sounds of the head. On opening the sealed envelope that contained the author's name, he announced Dr. AUSTIN FLINT, of Buffalo. The second prize the Committee reported as awarded to the author of an essay on Color Blindness, who, on the Committee's publicly breaking the seal, proved to be Dr. MONTROSE A. PALLEN, of St. Louis, Mo. Each of these gentlemen, amidst loud applause, were called out to give abstracts briefly of the nature of their essays. Dr. PALLEN'S youth, considering the maturity of his monograph, was much noted. Reports from the financial officers followed, and a flood of invitations to all sorts of sights about the District. The members of Congress who are M. Ds. were invited to sit as members of the meeting; and Dr. RHODES, the British surgeon who came to Washington with the sick of the frigate *Susquehanna* in charge, was invited to a seat on the platform. As the Doctor was not in town, the compliment failed to produce the hero. Dr. L. A. SMITH, of Newark, N. J., read a paper on the epidemics of New Jersey during the past year; and then the Nominating Committee reported the following as officers of the Association for the year:

President—Dr. HARVEY LINDSLEY, of Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents—Drs. Thomas O. Edwards, of Iowa; William L. Sutton, of Kentucky; Josiah Crosby, of New-Hampshire; and Douglas C. Warren, of North Carolina.

Secretary—Dr. A. J. Semmes, of District of Columbia.

Treasurer—Dr. Wistar, of Pennsylvania.

The nominations were unanimously confirmed. Drs. FLINT, of New-York; GROSS, of Pennsylvania, and GIBBES, of South Carolina, were appointed to conduct the newly elected to the platform. They did so, and Dr. LINDSLEY briefly and modestly returned his thanks for the unexpected honor, and bespoke their sympathy in his efforts to preside.

From what we hear of the proceedings of the Nominating Committee, we presume that Dr. LINDSLEY spoke truly of the surprise of his nomination. When the delegation from the District of Columbia had been completed, the two rival Colleges here, struggled of course to obtain the influence over it, and the Georgetown people rather prevailed. They wanted Dr. BOREUM to be made President of the Association, while the Washington favorite was Dr. HALL. It has been the custom always to give the Presidency to the delegation from the entertaining city; but a sentiment has been growing up that this must some day be altered, and that now might be the time. However, it was offered to the District delegation, with the disposition, if it failed to agree upon a man, to nominate Dr. N. S. DAVIS to the post. This fact coming out, the conflicting factions in the District delegation by way of a compromise named Dr. LINDSLEY, and the Society seemed very happy to indorse the wisdom of the conclusion.

At 3 o'clock an adjournment of the Associaton was taken to 9 A. M. of Wednesday. The order is, at 10 o'clock, to hear a report on Medical Literature by Dr. PALMER, of Michigan, and immediately after it to hear Dr. JAMES R. WOOD'S paper on Medical Education. About this last all the College Professors are curious, and especially the New-York men. During the week Dr. J. MARION SIMS is to read a paper on the Silver Suture, Dr. REESE one on Moral Insanity, and Dr. FLINT (by proxy) one on Surgery, but I do not hear that any specially interesting subject is likely to detain the Convention, or any extraordinary matter of announcement or discussion to mark this session as peculiar. What all the patients are doing in New-York is matter of wonder. We have probably 80 of the most noted of the New-York physicians in Washington to-night. F. T.

Frauds in the Sale of Public Lands—How the Government is Swindled.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 3, 1858.

A short time back the Hon. HENRY WILSON submitted, in the Senate, the following resolution, which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to communicate to the Senate the number of acres of vacant lands in the even-numbered sections which remain to the United States in township eighty-nine, range forty-seven, in the State of Iowa, and also the reasons why the vacant even-numbered sections in said township are not included in the proclamation for public sales to commence at Sioux City, Iowa, on the 1st day of July, 1858.

The facts which prompted this resolution are within the knowledge of your correspondent. Prior to the lands in some portions of our Territories and new States in the West being offered by the Government for sale, certain parties have organized themselves into Companies, made selections of choice sites for towns, had some of their number preëmpt or enter in trust for the common benefit of all concerned the number of acres allowed by law to be preëmpted, and thus have taken possession of as many more acres as were deemed desirable, and made the whole, as if really held in fee, a joint-stock concern, upon which they have bought and sold, and got gain—in some intstances to the amount of more than a $1,000,000. Of the lands so referred to, building lots have been laid out, and conveyances of title executed by the companies in possession, while themselves have been without a shadow of title to the same. By combination and the force of money all persons who have sought to occupy any of said lands, or to have them offered for sale by the Government, that thus possession of them might be obtained by fair and direct purchase, have been driven off, or induced to desist from prosecuting their intentions. The same influences have prevented such lands being included in the public sales advertised, whereat all citizens might have an equal chance to buy, and by which the increased valuation of the lands might result to the Government. A triple fraud has thus been practiced: 1st, upon the individuals who have bought of the companies referred to and received titles from them, as if based upon titles which themselves held, when in fact they had no titles whatever, the fee of the lands being still in the United States Government. 2d. Upon those citizens generally who have desired to have opportunity, through a public sale of the lands in question, to purchase and possess them, which opportunity, by the system noticed, they have been deprived of; and third, upon the Government, which has been so kept out of thousands upon thousands of dollars that would have been or might now be realized for those lands, beyond what the schemers have proposed, if fairly and legally offered at public sale.

It is a significant circumstance, and one which, without explanation, is not understood, that in certain quarters all lands contiguous to those so as stated, controled by scheming, stock-jobbing companies, have been offered for sale by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, while those lands have been passed by! Another circumstance is not less significant, to wit: that while such lands have been passed over in the offers for sale, on behalf of the Government, the scheming jobbers in control of them have been represented here most influentially during the present Congress, and are seeking, by direct or indirect legislation, to gain possession by necessary title. The lobby agents of those parties have carried their interest before the Committee on Public Lands of the House, and in the Senate and the Senate Committee are said to be receiving striking consideration. In fact, there are rumors, that seem to be pretty well authenticated, of a feeling interest in these cases on the part of some, the dignity of whose position, and the gravity of whose office, without reference to personal character, would have led us to expect of them better things.

The two cases, of Sioux City in Iowa, and Omaha in Nebraska, to which your correspondent "O" has heretofore adverted, are now especially in mind. Other cases are known and shall be noticed hereafter. The interest of the companies in retention of the places particularized, is already millions. Let it be imagined what they can afford to pay to get bills through Congress giving them title, at $1 25 or $2 50 per acre, to lands which they have cut up into lots and sold, in some cases 25 feet by 100, for $1,500 each! And let it be hence inferred what they might be willing to do to compass the continued withholding of the lands they retain from a public sale, whereat prices might come nearly to the value of them, which they would have to pay in order to make good the warranty of title which they have given, wherever they have sold and conveyed! It can hardly be supposed that they are ready for such a disgorgement, or that they will not avert necessity for it if it be possible.

The complicity of two Government officials at Sioux City, Iowa, in the scheme of the jobbers at that point, to say nothing of some high in station now in Washington, concerned in and conniving at the same scheme, is known to your correspondent; and if the pressure for the consummation of the begun iniquity be continued before the Committees on Public Lands of Congress, will be given to the public. Such benefits may not be so made over to political partisans without the attention of the country being directed thereto.

It is hoped that Senator WILSON, whose resolution has respect to what is herein stated, will see that a full and fair response be given thereto. MORDAX.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Incidents of Life in Kansas—Reminiscences of Past Collisions.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES AND OBSERVATIONS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Kansas Territory, Tuesday, April 27, 1858.

The far-famed city of Lawrence is 30 miles distant from this point by staging over one of the finest natural roads in the world, except for a distance of a few miles, in crossing a strip of bottom land, evidently once the bed of a river. The Eldredge brothers, whose names are prominently identified with the history of Kansas, run a daily line of very comfortable Concord coaches between the two cities, and another from Kansas City and Wyandott to Lawrence, Lecompton, Tecumseh and Topeka. The road hence to Lawrence lies over one of the finest agricultural countries it has ever been my fortune to see, consisting of rolling prairie, with bold declivities, breaking up the country into infinite variety, and so relieving the monotony which a flat prairie like that of Illinois involves. The entire face of the country, with the exception of an occasional bluff, is covered with a thick green sod, upon a rich, black and deep over lying bed of porous clay. There are few moving streams, but water is readily obtained in any desired spot by digging for it. The timber is scarce. Indeed, there is none in Kansas suitable for building purposes, although the cotton-wood and black walnut are used for want of something better. But of stone there is an abundance. Scarce a squatter's claim of 160 acres can be found which has not its own quarry of lime-stone of excellent quality, easily gotten out, and very suitable for building purposes The bluffs, also, to which I have referred, are full of this material, piled up in detached layers, so regularly, that at a little distance one supposes them to be great walls laid up by art.

The road to Lawrence passes for twenty miles or more over the Delaware Indian reservation. The Delawares, many of them, are quite intelligent, and all have become civilized. They number only about a thousand souls, I believe, cultivate but a small portion of the soil, and let the remainder lie waste, useless to themselves or anybody else. It certainly seems a shame that so large a tract of such land as this should be permitted to lie idle when there are thousands of white settlers who would gladly purchase them and speedily convert them into splendid farms. Cannot a remedy be applied? There is no reason in the world why the Delawares should not be assimilated with the whites, or why they should be permitted to exclude industrious men from lands which themselves have no use for. If it can be done, the President would do well to adopt some means for remedying the evil and to opening that fine Delaware district—*not* to speculators, but to actual settlers, as has been done in the case of the Shawnee lands, a little further south.

Among my companions on this trip to Lawrence was Mr. G. W. NICHOLS, of New-York, a friend who was somewhat conspicuous during the Presidential campaign as a member of the Kings County Rocky Mountain Club. Mr. N. spent several months in Kansas during the earlier troubles, was personally familiar, consequently, with many of the exciting scenes of that period, and posted fully in regard to some of the more recent outrages. A short distance out of Leavenworth he pointed out the spot on which Mr. HOPP was murdered. Do you remember the circumstances? A brawling Border Ruffian in Leavenworth, by the name of FUGITT, wagered a pair of boots that he would "have the scalp of a d—d Abolitionist in less than twenty four hours." Starting out upon the Lawrence road he met Mr HOPP, a very quiet, inoffensive gentleman, riding along in his wagon towards Leavenworth. Inquiring whence he hailed, and learning that he was from Lawrence, the ruffian drew his revolver and shot him instantly. HOPP fell forward out of his wagon to the ground, when his murderer rushed upon and scalped him, and then dashed off to avoid two strangers who just then came in sight. The strangers raised the body of the murdered man and conveyed it to a neighboring cabin. FUGITT came into this town immediately afterwards, hung the boots he had won at his belt on one side, the reeking scalp of his victim on the other, and in this guise paraded the streets boasting of his deed of blood, and yet this miscreant was acquitted! It is not to be wondered at that Eastern readers find it difficult to credit such tales as these, but they are well authenticated.

Lawrence is the trading point for an extensive and superior farming country. It is not as large as the place it has filled in public eye led me to suppose, but it is nevertheless a prodigy for its age, and bears the evidences of a place of considerable importance in the future. Already it is doing a large business, though that is slack all over the Territory at present, for want of money. The Eldredge Brothers have nearly completed here a fine brick hotel building, which would do credit to any city of the Union. It is expected to be open early in June. There are also several other fine buildings of brick or stone in the place, and a host of wooden structures from the board shanty or rude cabin of cotton-wood logs up to the somewhat pretentious and ornate frame cottage. The people of Lawrence are mostly New-Englanders, and, as everybody knows, they constitute the main shaft upon which Free-State politics revolve. Radicalism is more rampant there than a Leavenworth, and I am compelled to confess that the only specimen of a "Border Ruffian" with whom it has been my fortune personally to meet in the Territory, thus far, was a merchant named FORD, I believe, who emigrated from New-Jersey. A more brutally intolerant man, or one who would rejoice more overthis power to crush those who squint in any other direction than his cold gray eyes direct, I hope and expect never to meet. It should be said in excuse for him, however, that he came into the Territory an ultra Conservative, after the heat of the battle was over, and finds himself compelled to outherod Herod in radicalism now to make amends, and work himself into popularity. It is the conduct of such men as he which oft-times brings suspicion, if not disgrace, upon a good cause, but he is not a fair sample of the men of Lawrence.

The morning after my arrival friend NICHOLS and myself mounted our saddle-horses for a ride of fifteen or twenty miles southward into the Shawnee Indian Reservation and back. This took us across the celebrated lands of the Kaw Bottoms and the Wakarusa Valley. On our way we stopped to look at the circular rifle-pits thrown up just at one end of the principal business street of the town, for its defence against ruffian hordes who, on two occasions, came over from Missouri to extinguish Lawrence. A little further on, perched upon a high bluff overlooking the town, still stand the remains of a fort, its walls laid up of loose stone quarried upon the spot, and erected for the defence of the place against the army of 28,000 Missourians who conducted the last siege of Lawrence, but retired from it before the determined attitude of not to exceed 400 Free-State men, "without taking any scalps." The first threatening demonstration made upon Lawrence occurred in November, 1855, and is known as "the Wakarusa war," when over 3,000 Missourians, from Lexington and other points in the adjoining State, marched towards Lawrence with the openly-avowed purpose of destroying it as an "Abolition Nuisance." They encamped just outside of the town, but paused for reflection when they found their enemy to consist of a band of determined men with 275 Sharpe's rifles in their hands. It is due to the invaders, however, to remark that their fears magnified the number to a thousand or more. Twenty-five of those rifles were paid for by HENRY WARD BEECHER'S Church; and they proved, for the occasion, the most effectual ministers of salvation, at least in the temporal sense of that word. Disgusted with the bravery of the men of Lawrence, the invaders laid upon their arms awhile, until their courage and whisky gave out together. About this time a Providential storm arose, the terrific fury of which is described as grand beyond description. Under its drenching influence the last remnant of Missouri valor dissolved, and the invading army retreated towards their homes.

The next organized demonstration against the Free-State stronghold is known as the "first siege of Lawrence." It occurred in May, 1856, and was conducted in part under the *forms* of law—the pretext being that the Free-State Hotel, kept by the brothers ELDREDGE, and one or two other establishments, had been declared by a Grand Jury to be nuisances, which the assailants now undertook to abate. Moderate counsels prevailed now among the Free-State men,—for they were at all times anxious to avoid collision with the law, even when, as in this case, it was made the mere pretext for outrage. The invaders accordingly accomplished something of their aims, battering the hotel with their cannon, planted in front of it,—burning it at last to the ground, with all its contents. I should have said that when these invaders came before the city they sent in Sheriff JONES to secure the Free State arms and cannon, by promising protection to life and property. Deceived by these pledges, they agreed to the terms,—and then it was that the ruffians poured into the city, disregarding their plighted faith, destroying the two newspaper presses, Eldredge's Hotel, and Governor ROBINSON'S private dwelling, situated upon a hill a quarter of a mile away from the city's centre. This was the contest in which Marshal DONALDSON signalized himself as a leader, embodying in his band of marauders Major BUFORD'S notorious company, who, on their way to Lawrence, shot down in cold blood Messrs. JONES and STUART, who were unfortunate enough to cross their path. It was after such provocations as these that the Free-State Party organized for offensive operations, to break the force of the oppressive hordes, and drive them back from the soil they had drenched with innocent blood. They first appealed for protection, however, to Governor SHANNON, to the National Administration, and to the legal tribunals,—but all in vain,—and then found that their only alternative was to fight for their firesides, or be themselves driven away by a relentless and bloodthirsty foe. These details, be assured, I gather from no hot-blooded boys, who see a civil war in every collision arising out of conflicting squatters' claims. They are verified by old men—men of education and superior intelligence, whose gray hairs and dimming eyes bespeak your confidence, when they tell of what themselves have seen. Nor are the young men who bore the brunt of these battles for freedom at all akin—as has been sometimes charged—to the ignorant and degraded rabble who threw the stones in a New-York Dead Rabbit riot. Far from it. Many of them, alas, are in their bloody graves; but the survivors are to be met with at every turn in the cities and upon the farmers' claims in Kansas. They are gentlemen—the worthy sons of some of the most respectable families in the Eastern States—men of intelligence, education and refinement, who never knew a street brawl nor raised a violent hand until forced to do so in defence of their homes and lives. They are the merchants, and lawyers, and printers and farmers of Kansas to-day—as gentle in their demeanor as though the rough waves of a revolution had never rolled over their heads. There are at Lawrence, too, women who, throughout these trying scenes, stood by their husbands' sides, resolved to share their fortunes, whatsoever they might be. One, at least, it was my pleasure to meet whose husband was an active member of the little band who held a rifle-pit during the first raid against Lawrence. Their residence, close alongside the rifle-pit, was a frail, temporary shanty, through the walls of which a bullet would have no difficulty in finding its victim. It was clearly a most dangerous locality, and the fair inmate was besought to take more secure shelter. "Where my husband is, there will I be; whatever his fate, I will share it," was her heroic response—and she kept her word. That woman is a delicate young lady, whose soul, full of music, in these more peaceful times pours out its gladness to the accompaniment of her piano—and whose modest sensitiveness shrinks intuitively from before the presence of a stranger. What wrongs must a people have suffered when a creature so fragile in peace becomes almost a second JOAN OF ARC!

The second siege of Lawrence occurred in the Fall of 1856. It was then that the stone fort was erected upon the hill back of Lawrence. In reality, it was a slender affair, which a few well-directed shot would have completely thrown down; but it had a most formidable appearance to the invaders, who encamped at safe distance on the plains below, and sent out scouts to reconnoitre. The Missourians were said to number about 2,800—but again they retired without accomplishing other outrage than the robbing of every house passed in their march, and the murder of such known Free-State men as happened to fall into their hands. This ended the assault upon Lawrence, whose people were now well armed with rifle and cannon, and had an abundance of ammunition. But these outrages added largely to the Free State ranks—for even Missourians themselves, who came into the Territory as Pro-Slavery settlers, were disgusted and then converted by the violent demonstrations, and are to-day among the most active and radical opponents of Slavery for Kansas.

Leaving at last these scenes of exciting interest, we galloped our horses over several miles of magnificent country, until we reached the Wakarusa. Fording the creek—an operation not accomplished, however, without baptizing our knees in the flood—we halted a moment upon the opposite bank, at the spacious cabin of the family of BLUE JACKET—once a noted chief of the Shawnees, upon whose reservation we had entered. The old Chief is dead, but his widow remains—an erect, intelligent and queenly woman—one of the exceedingly small number of American aborigines who justify the glowing pictures drawn of them by COOPER, in his Indian tales. She has a large family of children, all of whom speak good English, and is comparatively wealthy. The family draws some twenty-two hundred dollars annuity from the Government, besides carrying on a large and highly-successful farm.

A few miles further into the reservation, we came to the cabin of PASCAL FISH, another Shawnee, formerly a Quaker missionary, and not long since the elected Chief of his tribe. We found him in his well-filled corn-crib, selling the golden grain to white settlers, at sixty cents per bushel. Riding up, friend NICHOLS, who formerly spent some months in FISH'S hospitable cabin, saluted him in Shawnee, "*A ke la co esla ser mer mo?*" or "How do you do?" The Chief answered politely in his native tongue; but, not recognizing my traveling companion, whose phiz had been deprived of his Kansas beard, he paid no attention to the request that he should come out, preferred in a tone somewhat of command, such as the Chief's dignity forbade his acceptance. A word of explanation established the recognition, the greeting was repeated, and the Chief sprang forward, replying, "Ah, Mr. NICHOL—*no elsa ser mer mo*," or "I am very well. Hurrah! Hurrah!" an exclamation very common to the tribe upon all occasions of joy. Accompanying us to his cabin, the Chief made us quite at home with his intelligent and merry conversation—breaking out occasionally in bursts of sententious eloquence, as he narrated events of the Kansas War in very fair English.

PASCAL FISH is a fine specimen of the civilized Indian—cautious and watchful of every motion—but intelligent, frank and hospitable to the last degree. When the troubles began, he was a Free-State man by instinct, although he carefully avoided mixing in the disturbances wherein his sympathies would have prompted him to take a decided part. Learning that I had been at Washington last Winter, he inquired intelligently in relation to the prospect of the Lecompton Constitution. I told him that the latest telegraphic intelligence received by the St. Louis papers seemed to indicate its probable acceptance by Congress. It would be difficult to describe his earnest manner and tone as he gravely shook his head, with an "Ugh!—not very good—all the time!"

The Indian's table was soon spread with a luncheon such as our ride-sharpened appetites had prepared us to enjoy with great zest. While we were thus refreshing, PASCAL told us of the march of the Missourians upon their last siege of Lawrence. He had just laid in a stock of groceries, bedding, &c., with the intention of keeping a tavern for the accommodation of travelers on the road from Kansas City. Unfortunately for his enterprise, the path of the Missourian invaders lay by his door. On the morning when they reached that vicinity, PASCAL had gone a few miles in another direction, and upon his return he found the country swarming with "Missourians here—there—*every* where,"—as he stated to us, gesticulating impressively and sweeping the compass. "I go into my house, find the bad men been there too;—they steal my bedding,—break the furniture,—carry off the women's clothes,—strip me of everything, and my barrel of white sugar lay like one snow all over the floor!" Here is the testimony of one who certainly is not a "Minion of the Emigrant Aid Societies," and in perfect keeping with what I have obtained time and again in talking with the sober, sweat-covered farmer, over a fence, to the side of which I have drawn my horse.

The Shawnees number about 800 souls, all of whom, with the exception of about 60, are thoroughly civilized, and desirous of assimilating with the whites and becoming civilized. About two months ago they had some difficulty with a small band of settlers, whose conduct is universally reprobated. The Shawnee lands are the finest in the Territory,—and the timber on the Wakarusa bottom is valuable. A few settlers undertook to help themselves to the latter. The Indians remonstrated, but to no effect. They then appealed to the Indian Agent, one ARNOLD—whom FISH describes as "No account—drink whisky very too much." They warned him that difficulty would occur if he did not interpose,—but he neglected his duty, and the consequence was a fight between the settlers and the Indians, in which one of the latter named NAT LOOLEY was killed.

Early last month the Shawnees in Grand Council elected three Delegates to go to Washington to make a treaty which shall enable the Indians to obtain individual titles to their land, so that they may sell and convey them, and in all respects enjoy the privilege of citizenship. PASCAL FISH thinks there would be no difficulty in arranging the matter satisfactorily,—letting those Indians who are sober and capable of managing their own business, do so,—and appointing guardians or trustees over those who "drink whisky good deal," and are thus unfitted for self-support. The Shawnee reservation has already been thrown open to preëmption, and the squatters have taken up a large portion of the claims not actually preoccupied by the Indians themselves. FISH has laid the foundation of his own fortune, by jointing a large Chicago Company in laying out the town of Eudora upon his claim. The site is a good one, near the junction of the Kansas with the Wakarusa,—and a dozen or twenty German families have already erected their "household temples" here, and a hundred more are expected within a few months. The Company are well aware that they can obtain no perfect title to the property until after FISH shall have obtained his Patent from the United States, and that if he chose to do so he could drive them off, taking possession of all their improvements. But the character of the Chief for strict integrity stands so high that the pioneers rest upon it in entire security.

In my next I shall say something of Lecompton and Topeka. S.

The Rumors of New Difficulties at Fort Scott.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Tuesday, April 27, 1858.

The rumors of renewed difficulty at Fort Scott accumulate, but the stories in relation thereto are so dissimilar, that it is impossible to form any reliable judgment as to the facts. An express, sent thence to General DENVER, who is now at Fort Leavenworth, states that an organized company of horse-thieves, some thirty-five in number, have been committing considerable depredations of late, near Fort Scott; that Captain ANDERSON, of the 1st Cavalry, started in pursuit of them, with twenty men, to aid in their arrest, and that, overtaking the thieves, they took refuge in the brush, whence they fired upon the soldiers, wounding Capt. A., and killing one of his men. The Captain then ordered a retreat, and went for assistance, but, when the reinforcement arrived, of course the men had gone. Much surprise is expressed that the troops did not charge into the thickets, and make the desired arrests; and Captain ANDERSON'S apology, therefore, is that he did not deem such a step prudent, as his men had only revolvers.

On the other side, I am told that the so called "horse thieves" are Free State men, who have organized to defend themselves against the efforts making by Pro-Slavery men to drive them from their claims, and out of the Territory,—the charge of horse stealing being trumped up against them in order to afford the Pro-Slavery officials a pretext under which to call the United States troops stationed there to do something of their work of annoyance. It is a notable fact, that scarce a prominent Free-State man of three years in the Territory, has escaped the charge of horse-stealing, no matter how respectable. Among the number is Mr. BABCOCK, of Lawrence, presiding officer of one branch of the Legislature, who was held in custody by the Border Ruffians, for three weeks, on this charge. A farmer from that neighborhood, now in town, and who has the appearance of being an honest and truthful man, states that the present Fort Scott affair is a repetition of the old game, and that the Pro-Slavery civil authorities have again humbugged the troops into their service. He says that if the troops are only taken away for two months, the Free State men will take care of themselves, but that they will not resist the Federal troops.

Governor DENVER was at the fort when the express reached him, and that he apprehends further and serious trouble there, is evident from the fact that reinforcements have been ordered to proceed at once to that vicinity. These consist of one section of Major SHERMAN'S battery, Captain STEELE'S company of 2d Dragoons, and a company of the 1st Cavalry. They left Fort Leavenworth this afternoon, with their long line of baggage and forage wagons, making quite a display as they wound over the prairie hills. Dr. BRAW, of the medical staff, also went down to attend upon Capt. ANDERSON. I understand that if these troops should not be found necessary at Fort Scott, *in addition* to the force now there, they will probably *relieve* the latter. S.

Stout, the Rochester Murderer.

A CURIOUS LETTER FROM THE PRISONER—HIS DEFENCE—ITEMS.

The Rochester papers publishes the following curious letter from MARION IRA STOUT, now under sentence of death for the murder of CHARLES W. LITTLES:

"The trial is past. It is these terrific ordeals that either sweep the immortal mind from its proud throne, and crush it in the dust, or else call forth its vast energies to meet the killing storm, with a firmness which nothing can overturn. I arose to receive that verdict and sentence with a cool, determined resolution to stand unmoved, though it "wrung the life-blood from the heart." There was no visible emotion to show the volcano boiling within, and the immense audience failed to perceive that the passionless exterior simply concealed an internal agony, of which no mortal man can form a conception. It was a terrible illustration, how much a man may bear, when supported by all the philosophy and self-control he possesses. To a young man, the startling word—Death—terminates all his brilliant hopes and ambition, all his powerful attachments to earth; and not only his, but the love, hope and interest of others, must slowly fade away. Shall these things be?

The strong public feeling against me has partially died away, and I am pleased with the kindness and liberality displayed towards me and mine. It matters not how much savage energy a man possesses, there are chords in his heart which will "discourse music," if touched by kindness and sympathy. I have suffered sufficient abuse and persecution to fairly change a man's nature; but I still feel that I possess the heart, the feelings, the principles, and I may also add, the firmness and energy of a man. The independent spirit that God gave me will never allow me, for a single moment, to forget that I am a man; and whether in a condemned cell or in the halls of a State House, I am not the less a man, and that God whose Being is Infinity, watches me as firmly and steadily as does the loftiest and brightest of the human race.

Men would have thought differently on this sad affair long ago, if they had examined things carefully, and rigidly "judged them as they are in themselves, and not as they are distinguished by names or by general estimation." The newspapers entirely prejudged the case. Men were willing to believe anything against me, and were ready to issue the most sweeping condemnation, without understanding a real circumstance of the case. Perhaps some gentlemen may consider it just and laudable to crowd a man more deeply into the cesspools of misery and degradation, but to me it seems a cruel act to abuse a fallen man; and I commend to the notice of all such persons the Divine words Justice and Charity. I think sometime, "in the course of human events," they will have a better conception of these things. That I am much to blame, is beyond all question, but I consider myself the victim of circumstances and misfortune, and not of willful criminality. There are many false assumptions in regard to this sad affair, which must be exposed. But waving these at present, I may mention one man whose evidence, supported by circumstances, would have saved me, unless the jury were so firmly impressed with the preconceived notion of conviction that no evidence for the defence would be regarded. His name I will not mention, but he alone is the fundamental principle of this whole affair. I now ask him, not for myself, but I ask him in the name of Sarah, to fairly and honorably state his motions on that fatal night, as well as his preceding conduct in regard to her. If he will allow her to suffer the slightest punishment, when he could prevent it, he has forfeited the title of man.

I wish to speak of LITTLES, but I can hardly find it in my heart to make war upon the dead. Bad as he was, I bitterly regret his death; but the dead past can never be recalled. His connection with the family made me his friend and defender, and I acted toward him like a man and a brother. I thought his youth and inexperience "would cover a multitude of sins," and though his conduct had been outrageous, yet he was more worthy of being pitied and assisted than contemned and avoided. In our first interviews, he rehearsed to me the wretched drama of his life, and perhaps I am better acquainted with him than any one; but I find it difficult to speak of him, simply because I feel no disposition to open a record of

The Provinces.

The inhabitants of Canada are moving in all directions for the passage of laws to protect domestic manufactures. The St. Catharine's *Journal* has some comments, *apropos* of these movements. It says: "We believe it would be much better for the manufacturer if he could obtain the opening of the American ports for the introduction of his wares upon the same footing that the Americans are permitted to enter Canadian ports; but failing in this, our next best step is, of course, to place a like restriction on American manufactured goods as are levied on Canadian, on entering that country. This is true reciprocity, and this is the only interpretation that any fair and unbiased man can put upon the subject."

The Boston papers notice an important suit against the city, to be tried in the Supreme Court. It is a suit in equity which James Cunningham, of New-York, formerly a resident of Boston, and late owner of the steamer *Admiral*, plying between St. John, N. B., and Boston, brings against the city to recover some $30,000, paid by him to the Superintendent of Alien Passengers for the Port of Boston, previous to the 10th of May, 1848, (at which time the State took charge of the office.)

A Frenchman named Guilbert has succeeded in setting the Delaware River on fire. The Philadelphia firemen were called out on Monday by the alarm bells, when it was discovered that the surface of the Delaware opposite Chestnut-street was covered with flames and dense smoke. It turned out to be a scientific experiment, to show how easily a hostile fleet might be destroyed.

The sentence of Tuckerman (21 years at hard labor) is, in fact, *four* sentences imposed together. The offences charged were committed on four occasions. For the first, he is sentenced to ten years' imprisonment; for the second, to four years; for the third, to four years; for the fourth, to three years.

The Mayoralty vote in Philadelphia on Tuesday was as follows: Henry, Anti-Administration, 32,068; Vaux, Administration, 28,074. Henry's majority, 3,994. The Anti-Lecomptonites elect not only Mayor, but city Comptroller and Solicitor, and a majority in both branches of Council.

After the Mississippi crevasse (not yet stopped) came a flood of rain in Mississippi, which has done tremendous damage. Water Valley is a water-valley, with a witness. One gentleman swam his horse through the water on the outskirts of the town.

Accounts from the South concur in stating that great damage was done to the young cotton by the cold in the end of April. In North and South Carolina there have been heavy frosts since the 25th. At Savannah, last week, overcoats were an essential in out-door exercise.

Bad-feeling, engendered by the election, produced a row in Philadelphia on Wednesday, at the People's Head-quarters, Seventh and Carpenter streets. The house was attacked by rowdies, a general fight followed, several persons were hurt, and the Police captured the ring-leaders.

The Pennsylvania Bible Society celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary at Concert Hall, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday; Mr. Albert Barnes presiding. Last year, 68,832 copies of the Scriptures were distributed; expenditures, $26,883; receipts, $26,476.

The Gold fever is on the increase in Iowa. Reported discoveries of gold mines in Union and adjoining counties are mentioned in the papers, and parties are said to be making from $4 to $10 a day in gathering the dust.

The Directors of the Philadelphia Opera-House have levied upon the properties, wardrobe and scenery of the establishment for arrears of rent, and the season has come to an untimely end.

A serious mishap has occurred during the attempt to stem the torrent of the Bell crevasse near New-Orleans. The force of the water drove out the piles and swept away the timbers. The work must be done over.

The lumber trade at Wheeling, this Spring, is unprecedented. Prices range from 20 to 25 per cent. lower than last year. Lumbermen, pushed for money, are crowding the market to such a degree that there is a probability of a glut.

Governor Ligon, of Maryland, has had an interview with Secretary Floyd concerning the selection of Ellicott's mills as a site for the new National Armory.

There are complaints in Boston of a lack of small dwellings, suitable for persons whose incomes range from $800 to $1,500 a year.

The Pennsylvania Seamen's Friend Society report that the benefits of the Home have been enjoyed by 800 sailors during the past year.

A few Mormons linger in Boston. They are mostly English. Religious services are held every Sunday.

The Canal receipts at the Albany office the first four days of Spring navigation, show an improvement of $839 over same time last year. Encouraging.

Half a dozen *lager-bier* saloons in Boston have been shut up by the Police, and the proprietors held for bail in $600 each.

The Banks in Lynchburg, Va., are paying out specie at the rate of $10,000 to $15,000 per day.

The *Morning News* is a neat new daily at New-Haven.

The season is open at Niagara Falls. The Cataract and International have begun operations.

Emigration is pouring into Kansas with great rapidity.

The harbor of Pictou, N. S., is open, having been ice-bound for five months.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*
NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 6, 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 70 bbls., at $6 for Pots and Pearls ℔ 100 lbs.

Montreal Ashes Inspection Statement, from Jan. 1 to May 1, 1858.

	1857.		1858.	
	Pots.	Pearls.	Pots.	Pearls.
Received, bbls	3,533	2,050	3,196	1 070
Delivered, bbls	2.475	893	2,121	532
Stock, May 1	1,810	1,532	1,422	635

COFFEE—The demand is moderate at unchanged prices. Sales 250 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c., and 230 bags St. Domingo at 10¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—The demand has improved and prices show more firmness. Sales have been reported of 2,800 bales, including Middling at 12¾c. for Upland, and 12¾c.@13c. for Gulf, ℔ lb.

DRY GOODS—No really important alteration has occurred in the Dry Goods Trade during the week. Desirable fabrics continue to find ready buyers at fair prices, both privately and through the auction rooms. The supplies of such have been much reduced, and holders are not eager to part with what they retain, unless at full prices. The jobbing trade are the busiest at present. Home production has been materially restricted, and the imports of foreign Dry Goods have fallen off very remarkably. The *Independent* says: "The absence of further supplies is having the effect of strengthening the prices of all new and desirable styles of French goods, especially fine black fancy dress silks and robes. The auction sales are diminishing, but at private there is an improved trade in both British and German, as well as French goods. The business now doing is of an unusually safe and prudent character, limited in extent, at limited credits, and at fair profits. There is an absence of competition, which is beneficially felt notwithstanding. The commission houses are active, and the clothing houses are buying a little more extensively."

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is pretty freely offered at about previous quotations, yet the demand is not active, either for home use or for export. Sales 10,500 bbls.

Poor to good Superfine State	$4 00@$4 20
Extra State	4 25@ 4 40
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 00@ 4 15
Superfine Ohio	4 20@ 4 25
Fancy Ohio	4 25@ 4 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 20@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 30@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 25@ 4 30
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 70@ 6 75

Canadian Flour is heavy and drooping. Sales 600 bbls., low to good extra, at $4 30@$5 50 ℔ bbl. Southern continues in good demand at about former rates. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,900 bbls., at $4 50@$7 50 for mixed to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy at $3@$3.50 for fine to superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand and firm at $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 87½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter in puncheons commands $18 each.

FRUIT—Sales by auction: 1,650 boxes Sicily Lemons, at $2 10@$2 65; 697 boxes do. Oranges, at 85c. @$2 15, and 843 boxes Sorrento do., at $1 20@$2 05, cash, ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is more freely offered, to arrive and here, at reduced prices; hence, it attracts more attention from home dealers and shippers. Sales: 35,000 bushels, including White Canadian, at $1 (6; White Western, at $1 08@$1 10; Red Western, at $1 05, here, and $1 to arrive; Chicago Spring, at 90c., here, and 87c., to arrive; good White Southern, at $1 27, and Red Southern, at $1 07½ ℔ bushel. Corn is plentier and cheaper. Sales 21,000 bushels, at 66½c. for damaged Southern, and 69c. for New-Orleans; 71c.@72c. for White, and 73c.@75c. for Yellow, ℔ bushel. Sales have also been reported of 8,500 bushels Rye, chiefly at 65c.@66., and 2,100 bushels good to prime State Barley, at 62c.@65c. ℔ bushel. Barley Malt, 70c.@75c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in limited request at 46c.@47½c. for Western; 44c.@46c. for State; 38c.@44c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware; and 30c@36c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Milwaukee, last week.

Flour, bbls	4,841	Rye, bushels	422
Wheat, bushels	73,591	Oats, bushels	3,371
Corn, bushels	1,558		

Shipments from Milwaukee, last week.

Flour, bbls	12,175	Oats, bushels	11,313
Wheat, bushels	81,500		

Shipped from Milwaukee, this season, to May 1.

Flour, bbls	69,474	Corn, bushels	10,000
Wheat, bushels	497,853	Oats, bushels	17,313

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago last week.

Flour, bbls	9,964	Oats, bush	106,033
Wheat, bush	561,380	Barley, bush	1,433
Corn, bush	241,914		

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago last week.

Flour, bbls	1,551	Corn, bush	330,911
Wheat, bush	518,682	Oats, bush	105,389

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago this season to May 1.

Flour, bbls	37,391	Oats, bushels	161,311
Wheat, bushels	1,715,841	Barley, bushels	23,600
Corn, bushels	818,249		

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago, May 1.

Flour, bbls	20,197	Rye, bush	1,531
Wheat, bush	778,541	Barley, bush	39,694
Corn, bush	64,646	Oats, bush	176,407

Stock of Groceries in Boston May 1:

	1857.	1858.
Coffee, pkgs	15,559	8,503
Molasses, hhds	2,620	2,394
Sugars, hhds	862	3,158
Sugars, bags	——	12,654
Sugars, boxes	4,990	7,496

GUNNY BAGGING—In Boston, since the 1st inst., sales have been reported of 675 bales at 13¼c.@14¾c., part to arrive, with 6 months' credit.

HAY—Sales 900 bales at 45c.@60c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Sales have been reported of 1,000 Montevideo at 25c.; 2,000 Rio Grande at 24c.; 2,000 Orinoco at about 22½c., usual terms, ℔ lb.

HOPS—The demand continues moderate, and prices are unchanged. Crop of 1857, 5c.@8c.; old 2¾c.@3c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Quiet at unchanged prices.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for common, and 90c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is limited, and buyers have any existing advantage. New-Orleans, 35c @36½c.; Porto Rico, 27c.@32½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 23c.@31c.; Clayed Cuba, 21c.@23c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine present no really new feature. Sales have been reported of 600 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, mainly at 49c., cash, ℔ gallon.

OILS—The general inquiry is limited, at unchanged quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good demand, and we have to report sales of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $18 12½ @$18 25 for Mess; and $14 75@$15 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are depressed and languid at 8¾c.@10c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@7c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in light supply and is inactive, at 8¾c.@10c. ℔ lb. Lard is unaltered. Sales 260 bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@11¾c., ℔ lb. Beef is moderately inquired for, at full rates; sales 400 bbls., in lots, at $12 75@ $14 for repacked Western Mess; $14 25@$15 for extra do.; $10 50@$11 50 for Country Mess; and $8@ $8 50 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@ $22 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair request, at 11c.@23c. for Ohio; 16c.@25c. for common to very good State; and 26c.@28c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand at 6¾c.@8c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 200 tcs. at $3 62½@$4 25, for fair to choice, ℔ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—1,155 bags were sold in Boston at 6½c @6¾c., cash, the latter less 4 ℔ cent. and 6¾c.@ 7c., 6 months' credit.

SUGARS—Are less active, but otherwise unchanged. Sales 530 hhds., including Cuba, at 5¼c. @6¼c.; and Porto Rico at 6¾c.@6¾c.; with 100 hhds. Melado at 3¼c.@4c. ℔ lb.; and 170 boxes Havana on private terms.

TEAS—The auction sale to-day passed off with increased spirit, Greens having improved a shade, while blacks ruled steady. The catalogue was composed, in the main, of desirable lots, which found ready buyers.

WHALEBONE—Advices from New Bedford report further sales of Ochotsk and Northwest Coast at an improvement of 5c. ℔ lb. on previous quotations.

WHISKY—350 bbls. were purchased at 20½c.@ 21c., cash. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Shipowners were asking higher rates, but the engagements were rather light. For Liverpool Cotton, 5-32d.@3-16d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7¾d @8d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ℔ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For London, Flour, 2s. 3d. @2s. 6d; Pork, 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Pork and Beef, 3s. 9d. @5s. 3d. ℔ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ 280 lbs.; Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

Cambridge Cattle Market—MAY 5.

At market 508 Cattle, about 400 Beeves, and 108 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows and one, two and three years old.

PRICES OF MARKET BEEF—Extra, $7 50@$8; first quality, $6 75@$7; second quality, $6@$6 25; third quality, $5 25; ordinary quality, $4 50.

PRICES OF STORE CATTLE—Working Oxen from $100 @$150@$175@$200 ℔ pair.

COWS AND CALVES—From $35@$40@$45@$50@$67.

YEARLINGS—None; two years old, $25@$28; three years old, $35@$40.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—950 at market; prices in lots, $2 50@$3. Extra and selections, $4@$4 50@$6, or from 5c.@6½c. ℔ lb.

SWINE—Western, 200 at market.

HIDES—6½c.@7c. ℔ lb; Tallow, 7c.@7½c. ℔ lb.; Pelts, $1 25@$1 50 each; Calfskins, 12c.@12½c. ℔ lb.; Veal Calves, $4@$6, $7@$8.

N. B.—Beef Extra and First quality includes nothing but the best, large, fat, stall-fed Oxen.

Second quality includes the best grass fed Oxen, the best stall-fed Cows, and the best three-year old Steers. Ordinary consists of Bulls and the refuse of lots.

SHEEP—Extra includes Cossets, and when those of inferior quality are thrown out.

There were — cars over the Boston and Maine Railroad, 40 over the Boston and Lowell, 100 over the Fitchburg, and — over the Western, loaded with Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Horses. Of the 100 over the Fitchburg, 54 were from Albany and Schenectady.

REMARKS.—The market was quite inanimate; but few buyers present. Beef sold at a decline of full 25c. ℔ cwt. Owing to the small number, Sheep of good quality sold at an advance of 1c. ℔ lb. from last week. Calves the same as last quotations.

Weekly Review of the Cincinnati Provision Trade.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, May 5.

A general inactivity has been the prevailing feature of the market during the week; the demand has been limited, and the business done quite unimportant. There are no orders in the market from the South, and but few from the East. Still, holders seem firm, and the disposition to make important concessions in order to effect sales, is by no means general. The few transactions which have transpired during the week have been as follows: In Barrel Pork, Thursday, 800 bbls. Mess at $18, and 50 do. Rumps at $13 50. Friday, 200 bbls. Mess at $18. Saturday, 100 bbls. Rumps at $14, and 100 do. do., at Madison, Ind., at $13 50. Nothing was done the last three days, and prices must be regarded as altogether nominal at $18 for Mess and $13 50 for Rumps. In Bulk Meat, Thursday, 115 hhds. Shoulders, at 6¼c., packed, and 50 do. Sides at 8¾c., do., being a decline of ¼c. Friday: 1,100 pieces Shoulders at 6¾c., packed, which was the last sale we heard of. The market closes nominal at 6c.@6¾c. for Shoulders and Sides in bulk. The transactions in Lard have been confined to 500 tcs., Wednesday, at 11c. at Madison, Ind.; 400 do., Friday, at the same rate; 100 tcs., Saturday, at the same; and 25 do. at 10¾c., closing nominal at 11c. for prime in bbls., with no demand whatever. Nothing done in keg.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Europa.] LONDON, Friday, April 23—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets have been steady during the week, but without activity. COTTON dearer. BREADSTUFFS dull and lower. MONEY abundant. CONSOLS leave off 96⅝@96¾ for money. Bar SILVER, 5s. 1¾d. Mexican DOLLARS, 4s. 11¾d. American EAGLES, 76s. 4¼d. DOUBLOONS: Spanish, 76s. 3d.; South American, 74s.

COPPER—Quiet. We quote nominally, Tough Cake and Tile, £117 10s. Sheathing, 13d. Yellow Metal, 11d.

COCOA remains steady. 40 bags Trinidad sold, fine red, 78s., middling, 64s.@70s.; 60 bags Guayaquil bought in at 66s.

COTTON—Sales for the week 5,000 bales; prices ⅛d. @⅜d. dearer. At Liverpool the demand has been extensive, the sales for the week amounting to 88,000 bales, and prices are ⅛d.@⅜d. ℔ lb. higher; middling Orleans is quoted 7d. ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Steady, and fine shipping sorts 1s.@2s. dearer. The sales comprise 905 casks, 170 bbls., 536 bags Plantation Ceylon at 66s.@62s. for low middling gray, 64s. 6d.@66s. for low middling to middling, 72s. @74s. for good and fine middling, and 79s. 6d. for fine bold blue; 40 casks, 1,183 bags Native Ceylon were nearly all taken in at 52s.@54s. for good clean quality; 104 cases Neilgherry Hills sold at 74s.@62s. 6d.; 11 bales, 86 half bales clean garbled Mocha at 75s.@79s.; 41 pkgs. Jamaica at 54s.@62s. for fine ordinary to middling; 2,393 bags Rio were bought in at 40s.@43s., and 541 bags Bahia at 36s.@46s. Four floating cargoes have been sold—one of 2,700 bags Port-au-Prince at 44s., for the Mediterranean, fully insured; and three Rio, 2,650 bags good firsts at 35s. 6d. for a near port, foreign insurance, 3,600 Barley good firsts at 36s. 6d. for Trieste, insured free of particular average, and 2,760 bags real good firsts, particulars of which have not transpired.

CORN—The market is exceedingly dull, and prices of Wheat 1s.@2s. ℔ quarter lower. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 43s. 2d. on 76,791 quarters returned. White American Wheat, 44s.@47s; Red, 42s.@44s. ℔ quarter. American Flour, 20s.@23s. ℔ bbl.

HEMP—Of 2,400 bales Manila offered at auction, about 1,000 bales found buyers at rather easier rates: £26 5s.@£26 12s. 6d. for fair current quality; the remainder was held from £25@£28 for ordinary to good fair roping, with good white at £42. St. Petersburg Clean, £30. Jute—Of 5,350 bales at auction, nearly half was realized at steady prices, from £12 17s. 6d.@ £14 2s. 6d. for low to good common; £14 12s. 6d.@ £15 17s. 6d. for low to good middling, and from £16 10s. 10d.@£10 for fair to very good quality.

IRON—The demand is not active. Welsh Rails £6 @£6 5s., Bars £6, free on board in Wales. Scotch Pigs 52s. for mixed Nos. on the Clyde.

LEAD—Dull. Common Pig £22@£22 10s.

LINSEED—The arrivals are 1,479 qrs. from the East Indies. Sales are limited, but prices again in favor of holders. In floating cargoes, or seed for shipment, no business is mentioned.

RAPESEED—Firm, and good sound Calcutta commands 53s., Madras 56s.@57s. ℔ qr.

LINSEED CAKES—Free of sale, at previous rates. New-York, in bbls. £9 15s.@£10., Boston, in bags, £9 10s.@£9 7s. 6d.

OILS—Sperm in fair demand at £80@£81; common Fish nominal. Linseed firm at 30s.@29s. 6d. on the spot. Rape firm, with a good inquiry for Autumn delivery at 40s. for Brown, and 42s. 6d.@43s. for Refined. Cocoa Nut flat at 28s.@30s. for Ceylon, and 40s.@41s. for Cochin. Palm 37s.@40s.

RUM—Rather easier; 200 puncheons Demerara have changed hands at 2s. 2d@2s. 3d.; Proof Leewards, 1s. 11d.

RICE—An extensive business has been transacted, upwards of 100,000 bags having changed hands at 3d. advance from the lowest point. Bengal sold at 7s.@ 7s. 3d. for Ballam; 7s. 6d.@8s. for low middling; 8s. 6d.@8s. 9d. for good middling, and 9d.@9s. 6d. for good white; Madras at 6s. 9d. for low red; 7s. 6d. @7s. 9d. for middling pinky; 8s. for good pinky, and 8s. 3d. for Coringa; Necransie Arracan at 7s.; Bassein at 7s., cash; Rangoon at 6s. 3d., and Java at 9s. The stock of RICE continues at about 83,000 tons.

SALTPETRE—Firm, and 2s. dearer. The sales reach 4,000 bags, at 32s. 6d.@33s. for 13¾@10½ ℔ cent.; 34s. for 7¾ ℔ cent.; 35s. for 7 ℔ cent.; 36s. 6 ℔ cent.; 36s. 6d. for 5½@4 ℔ cent., and 37s. for 2¾ ℔ cent.

SUGAR—There has been more general demand, and middling and good qualities sell readily, but the low descriptions are flat and cheaper. Of West India, the sales are 2,800 hhds., and of 35,000 bags Mauritius and East India offered, the greater portion found buyers. Foreign—1,819 boxes brown and yellow Havana mostly sold at 40s. 6d.@42s.; good to fine strong yellow, 43s.@46s. 6d., and low to fine florettes at 47s. @50s. 6d.; 661 boxes white Havana bought in at 31s. 6d.@32s. 6d. for low to good, 554 hhds. Cuba Muscovado mostly sold at 37s. 6d.@41s. 6d. for low to colory grayish yellow. 7,480 bags good middling current clayed Manila and 4,731 bags dry brown and gray Date China were bought in, but have since been placed, the former at 36s. 6d., and the latter at 30s. 6d. @32s. 12,232 bags unclayed Manila and 1,948 bags low Date Siam were bought in, the former at 32s., and the latter at 29s.@31s. 220 hhds. Melado were likewise withdrawn, fair at 27s. 6d.@28s., and good middling at 27s. By private contract there has also been more doing. Floating cargoes in demand, 3,400 boxes Havana (Nos. 11 to 11½) at 27s.; 2,400 boxes No. 11 at 27s.; 3,500 boxes No. 10 at 26s. 3d., for the U. K., and one of 5,000 bags Pernams, half white and half brown, insd. f. p. a., is reported sold for a port in the Mediterranean, but the price is kept secret, and two of Mauritius, both insured in France, 11,000 bags No. 12 at 26s. 6d., and 10 000 bags No. 10 at 26s.

TEA—About 36,700 pkgs. have been offered at auction this week, and 10,200 sold, without material change in prices. A better feeling was manifested yesterday and to-day, and full rates were paid. Common Congous 11¾d. ℔ lb.

TIN—English without change; Blocks 112s., Bars 113s. For Foreign there is rather more inquiry; Straits 109s @110s., Banca 112s.

SPELTER—Quiet at £25 5s.

TALLOW—Quiet. St. Petersburg Y. C. for this month 65s. 9d.; July to September 53s., and October to December 52s. 3d.@52s. 6d.

There is no change to notice in the demand for United States Stocks, which continue moderate. Buyers still of Pennsylvania State 5s at 78, of the Bonds at 83, and of United States 6s Bonds at 104, Virginia Sterling 5s pressed for sale at 82@83. Railway Bonds and Shares inactive. Nova Scotia 6s and New-Brunswick 6s in more request at 108, dividend from 1st January.

BARING, BROS. & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Europa.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, 4th Mo. 23d, 1858.

COTTON has been in better demand this week, with a good inquiry from the trade, and holders have succeeded in obtaining an advance of ⅛d. ℔ lb. on the current qualities of American, and a shade more on the lower descriptions. Sales to-day 8,000 bales, market closing quietly.

Imports this week 69,898 bales. Total sales 88,120 bales; of which Speculators took 14,270, Exporters 8,760, leaving 65,090 bales to the trade.

QUERCITRON BARK—Some little, coarse-ground Philadelphia, small casks, sold at 8s. 3d., and some fine at 10s. ex ship; of Baltimore the arrivals are liberal and the demand slack, 7s. 6d.@8s. value to sell.

LARD—Sales 80 to 100 tons, at 54s.@55s. on the spot. But little on the market, and the Trade buy sparingly.

TALLOW—In good demand, and prices again higher; we quote P. Y. C. 56s.@56s. 6d. In London the market is firm at 55s. 9d. on the spot; April and May 55s. 6d.; June 55s. 9d., and 52s. 3d. last three months of the year.

CLOVERSEED—The season now being over prices are nominal, and 35s.@43s. the range to hold over at.

RESIN—Sales 4,000 barrels at 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. for common, closing at the lowest; Medium and Fine in but little request.

BEEF—Has been in moderate request, the sales reaching about 650 tcs., at 130s.@140s. for Indian Mess, and 102s. 6d.@107s. 6d. for good I. M.; also some Spanish I. M. at 105s., and 150 tcs. Williams' I. M. at 95s. ℔ tc.

PORK—None in importers' hands. Western, if here now, would bring 70s.; Eastern, 72s. 6d.@75s. ℔ bbl.

BACON—Has been in good demand during the week; the sales reach 1,200 boxes, the market closing at 44s. 9d.@45s. for long, and 48s.@49s. for short middles, rib in.

CHEESE—None on the market; but a parcel is reported per *City of Baltimore* that will try the market.

During the past week we have had most brilliant weather, under the influence of which our market for WHEAT and FLOUR has been dull and inactive, but with little disposition on the part of dealers to operate, or holders to press sales.

INDIAN CORN—Has been in active inquiry, and an advance of 6d.@1s. on white, and 1s. on yellow established.

Farmers' deliveries of WHEAT for the past week consist of 76,791 quarters, against 84,689 quarters same week last year. Average price 43s. 2d., against 53s. corresponding week last year.

We had only a poor attendance at our market this morning, and to effect sales of WHEAT a reduction of 1d.@2d. on the rates of our last had to be submitted to on French WHEATS, while American were unchanged, with but very little inquiry, and the rates of FLOUR were irregular and nominal, French again giving way 1s. ℔ sack.

INDIAN CORN in fair demand and small supply, and again dear, Yellow bringing 35s.@35s. 6d., and White 33s. 9d.@34s. 6d. ℔ 480 lbs.

OATS 1d. dearer, OATMEAL steady.

Imports from 4 mo. 13th to 4 mo. 19th inclusive, consist of 20,208 qrs. WHEAT, 27,832 qrs. INDIAN CORN, 3,906 sacks and 12,963 bbls. FLOUR. Exports for same period consist of 1,776 qrs. WHEAT, 5,676 qrs. INDIAN CORN, 1,589 sacks and 2,831 bbls. FLOUR.

We quote the value of American White WHEAT 9s. 9d.@7s. 2d.; Extra 7s. 3d.@7s. 6d.; Red 6s.@6s. 2d., Extra 6s. 5d @6s. 8d. ℔ 70 lbs. Baltimore and Philadelphia FLOUR 22s @23s.; Ohio 22s @26s.; Western Canal 20s.@21s. 6d. ℔ bbl. Indian CORN, Mixed and Yellow, 34s. 6d.@35s.; White 34s. ℔ 480 lbs.

WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 524 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,

Offer to the public one of the
Largest and best selected Stocks of
CARPETING
to be found in this country, a part of which is
The entire Stock of a large Importing House declining business, which will be sold
20 per cent. less than the cost of importation.

1,000 pieces BRUSSELS CARPETING,	$1 per yard.
500 pieces INGRAIN CARPETING, best quality,	75 cents per yard

At Retail for Cash only.

D. S. WILLIAMS,
Late WILLIAMS & CUNNINGHAM,
Having REMOVED to the spacious lofts in the
CARY BUILDING,
Nos. 105 and 107 CHAMBERS-ST., and
Nos. 89 and 91 READE ST.,
Is now offering, for cash or on approved credit, a large and well-assorted stock of
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
Of all the styles, qualities, and materials usually found in market. Having one of the largest salesrooms in the city, with ample facilities, and an experience of near twenty years in the business, purchasers may feel assured of being as well served at this House, as at any other in the trade.
☞ All cash and prompt time buyers are invited to call.

MAY 5, 1858.
500 pieces first quality
FRENCH JACONETS.
at 18¾c. per yard.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway,

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.
CHEAP FOR CASH, OR SHORT CREDIT.
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
No. 146 Broadway,
CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

CARPETS.
REMOVAL OF CARPETS
TO
NEW STORES.
The subscriber has moved to his new and spacious stores No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard-st., New-York, where he is prepared to exhibit a very fine assortment of Carpets, in new patterns, at reduced prices, viz.:
MEDALLIONS.
VELVET CARPETS, from $1 25 to $1 62½ per yard.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, from 90c. to $1 12½ per yard.
BRUSSELS, from $1 to $1 25 per yard.
THREE-PLY CARPETS, from $1 to $1 12½ per yard
INGRAIN CARPETS, all wool, from 80c. to 90c. per yd.
INGRAIN CARPETS, cotton and wool, from 25c. to 37½, per yard.
OIL CLOTHS, VENETIANS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, MATTINGS, MATS &c. All at low prices, and all goods sold in the retail department will be sold for cash.
GEORGE E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard-st.,
150 feet east of Broadway.
Also, Sole Agent for selling Auburn Power Loom and Auburn Prison-made three-ply, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets.
N. B.—Church Carpets made to order.

THE
EVERETT HAT,
Having established its claims upon the attention of the Trade as
A DRESS HAT,
The undersigned feel encouraged to make further efforts, in pursuance of the same line of policy as heretofore announced by them, and have new the pleasure of offering, for the examination of their friends,
THE CRITTENDEN HAT,
Which, leaving the line of trade already occupied by its predecessor quite undisturbed, seeks for itself another and no less important field of operations, basing its claims to notice—like the statesman whose name it bears—not so much upon startling novelty and originality of conception, as upon the
EXCELLENCE OF ITS QUALITY,
Whether it be in material, color, or proportion, and in being altogether just what it should be for the purpose designed—
A SUMMER HAT,
With a crown sufficient to protect the head, and brim enough to shade the face.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
No. 45 Broadway.

HILL'S NEW CARPET STORE, NO. 279 Hudson-st, between Canal and Spring sts. Housekeepers and others in want of Carpetings, Oil-Cloths, &c., are invited to purchase their Goods at this establishment, where they will find a good selection of beautiful new patterns, never before imported, and which, having been purchased during the pressure, will be sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times.
The usual assortment of goods kept in the best stores will always be found in great variety at No. 279 Hudson-st., wholesale and retail.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES FOR GARDENING House-cleaning, or any occupation that soils the hands, are a very desirable article. They bleach the hands and make them soft and smooth, and are impervious to water, hot or cold. Sold at all Rubber Stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—The greatest variety, best materials and make, newest styles at reduced prices. Eleven-hoop skirts, French and superior quality, for $2. Children's hats and bonnets, silk, straw and Leghorn, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 297 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

CIPRINA; OR, THE SECRETS OF A PICTURE GALLERY.
By G. W. M. Reynolds. 50 cents.

THE IRON CROSS; OR, THE COUNTESS OF ERROLL.
By Sylvanus Cobb, Jr. 25 cents.

CHARLES RANSFORD; OR, LOVE ON BOARD A CRUISER.
By Captain Charnier, R. N. 25 cents.

THE CORSAIR.
By George Sand. 25 cents.

FREDERICK A. BRADY, Publisher,
No. 126 Nassau-st.

Brady's Mammoth Catalogue mailed free on addressing as above.

TO PASTORS, SABBATH-SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOLARS.
"THE WAY OF LIFE,"
A WEEKLY CHRISTIAN PAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
Will advocate the interests of Catholic Christianity, leaning toward no particular Church, giving precedence to no sect, as such, but, we trust, representing those most important principles which have united Christians everywhere during the progress of the present Religious Revival.
We extend the right hand of fellowship to all who can unite with us on this common ground.
We approach our duties having in view the Religious and Moral Elevation of Young Men and Children, as the most available means of insuring peace and good will among men. If this ground be considered too exclusive, all we can do is to invite the generation that is passing away to look on our work, watch how the young profit by lessons learned in "THE WAY OF LIFE," and, in the strength of their Redeemer, "go and do likewise."
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All communications to be addressed "The Way of Life," Box No. 3,841 Post-Office, New-York,
No. 3 will contain a
Sermon on the Working Power, by the Rev. A. L. Stone, of Boston.
Reports of Young Men's Christian Association.
Revivals throughout the United States and England.
Union Prayer-Meetings.
Church Dedications.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—Musard's Concerts.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—The Love Knot—Spring and Autumn—Boots at the Swan—Americans in Paris.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Green Monster—Soldier for Love—Tight Rope.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blanche of Brandywine.

BURTON'S THEATRE—King Henry IV.—The Obstinate Family.

BOWERY THEATRE—Douglas—Katharine and Petruchio—Mephistopheles—State Secrets.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—New-York Firemen—Dumb Man of Manchester—Watch Dog.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Woman—Irish Assurance.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Mat Peel's Original Campbell Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Wood's Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Sleigh Ride.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Kangaroo* leaves New-York for Liverpool.....May 8

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Europa's* mails reached this City, from Boston, last evening. We receive, by this arrival, London and Liverpool papers of the 24th ult. There is not much intelligence in addition to that published in our telegram from Halifax. Two debates, that took place in the British Parliament, will be found interesting. One, in the House of Lords, is on telegraphic communication between Europe and America. Lord Derby declared that no exclusive privileges would be conferred on any one Company. The other debate to which we allude occurred in the House of Commons, and, on that occasion, the Attorney-General, in answer to a question propounded by Mr. Roebuck, said that it was not the intention of the Government to take any further proceedings against Dr. Bernard for his alleged complicity in the attempt to assassinate the Emperor of the French. A speech, delivered in Manchester by Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak, has excited some attention. He advocates in it a British Protectorate over Borneo, and the London *Times* indorses his views.

The Senate was mainly occupied yesterday in listening to Mr. Hamlin's speech against the repeal of the Fishery Bounty, in reply to Mr. Clay, of Alabama. There is evidently a degree of sectional feeling at the bottom of this anti-fishing movement. When Mr. Hamlin had concluded, the Senate held an Executive session, and then adjourned. In the House the Government appropriation bill was passed. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty was then discussed. Mr. Ritchie, of Pennsylvania opposed its abrogation. Mr. Clingman replied. Mr. Kelsey, of New-York, moved to table Mr. Clingman's abrogation resolution. Negatived, 47 to 107. Under the previous question the resolution was ordered to be engrossed, 97 to 86, and without final action the House proceeded to other business. There is evidently a strong disposition in Congress to do away with the treaty. A warrant was ordered to issue against Robert W. Latham, a contemptuous witness. The Minnesota bill was then debated, and the House adjourned.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science nas ended its session at Baltimore, and adjourned to meet in Springfield, Mass., on the first Wednesday in August, 1859. Prof. Stephen Alexander, of Princeton, the distinguished astronomer, is elected President for the ensuing year; Prof. Hitchcock, of Amherst, is Vice-President.

The first Message of Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, states the expenditures of last year at $271,470. The debt is $85,000. The one-cent school tax brought in a revenue of $71,440 last year, which is a falling-off. The banking institutions of the State receive a large share of attention in the Message. The number of the Banks is 76, and the aggregate capital $20,618,723. It is considered unwise to prohibit the circulation of small bills until New-York shall have adopted such a policy, but the Governor recommends restrictions upon banking privileges. The Tariff of 1846 is censured, and the Lecompton movement is strongly rebuked.

The General Treasurer of Rhode Island reports the State expenditures, for the year ending April 30, at $212,332; and the receipts $196,292. Deficit, $16,040.

The murderer Stout, has written a long letter in his own defence. It is a curious production. He claims that he might be put to better uses than hanging, declares that he had not a fair chance in life, and in reference to his victim, Littles, holds the doctrine that a man who was so bad as he had no right to live. Stout heaps abuse on the dead man; lauds his sister Sarah, and appeals in his own behalf to the sympathies of a public which, he says, has been unduly prejudiced against him. The letter is interlarded with a series of moral reflections.

The crevasse in the Mississippi has broken loose again, the flood breaking through the piles which were set to stop it. It is said, however, that at least one good result will follow this overflow: a large amount of lumber in the Yazoo Valley can now be floated to market.

A number of students in the State University of Michigan indulged in a night debauch last week, when one of them, named George W. Brazie, died from the effects of excessive intoxication.

The Committee on the Financial affairs of the City made a second report to the Common Council last night, in which they submit further evidence of the utterly loose and unreliable manner in which the accounts of the City are kept. It is impossible to ascertain with accuracy the real amount of stock issued by the City, the amount of unpaid assessments upon property, and many other most essential and important items. The Committee censure the Comptroller very strongly for negligence in the matter, and recommend a thorough and radical reform in the management of his department.

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen, on Railroads, met yesterday, when Mr. Platt reiterated the statement so frequently urged, that by the decision of the Supreme Court, the Ninth-avenue railway has no legal existence. Mr. Platt represents the property owners on the line. The Committee will examine and report.

The regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday at the Merchant's Bank. There was an election of officers for the ensuing year, P. Perit was elected President, Royal Phelps and A. A. Low, Vice-Presidents, and the remainder were mostly the former incumbents. Seven new members were elected. Mr. Ogden from the Committee upon the Codification of the Revenue Laws, reported, recommending the support of the bill introduced by the Chairman of the Committee of Commerce of the House of Representatives. Mr. Brower presented a lengthy and able report upon collisions at sea. A thousand dollars were appropriated for the purchase of books; two hundred dollars to the clerk of the Chamber, and fifty dollars to the porter of the Bank where the meetings are held. A communication was received from the Boston Board of Trade asking for the appointment of a joint Committee upon the bankrupt law. R. B. Minturn and Royal Phelps were appointed.

The republication of the facts in relation to the Swill Milk trade, of Brooklyn, has created quite an excitement among the venders of the swill beverage. A canvasser for the Brooklyn Directory appeared in the vicinity of one set of swill stables, yesterday, and before he had completed his business (taking names for the Directory,) he was driven off, under the belief that he was taking the names of swill-milk customers.

It will be remembered that we published the fact, some time ago, of the discovery of the body of a woman, packed in a barrel, at the Hudson River Railroad Depot, and that very little was known of it up to that time. We now learn that a man named Quackenbush has been arrested in Chicago, on a charge of having murdered the woman. He says she hung herself in his room, and that he cut her body in pieces and packed it in the barrel, because he did not know what else to do with it.

The Baptist Mariners' Society celebrated its anniversary meeting last evening in the Church in Cherry-street. The principal address was that made by Rev. C. J. Jones. The Treasurer's report showed that the receipts and expenditures for the past year were about equal, and that the Society is yet indebted in the sum of $122 33.

The examination before U. S. Commissioner Betts in the case of Wm. Fuller, in the matter of the alleged attempt to defraud the Post-Office Department was continued yesterday. The testimony of John B. Murray was concluded, but no new facts were elicited. Capt. Leonard, of the old Police, was also examined. He testified as to the facts of the arrest. The case was then adjourned to the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

George Stanley was examined before Mr. Commissioner Bridgham upon a charge of passing counterfeit quarter dollars on Oscar Van Dyke; the latter was first arrested on the same charge, but it was shown that he was only a tool in the hands of Stanley, and was placed on the stand as a witness for Government. The accused was committed.

Thomas Austin, Captain of the Liverpool packet-ship *Jacob A. Westervelt*, was arrested yesterday by Deputy United States Marshal Duane, and brought before Commissioner White, upon complaint of one of the passengers on the late voyage, for withholding suitable food from the passengers. The case is still on.

His Honor the Mayor forwarded to the Board of Councilmen last evening a communication addressed to him from John P. Brown, Esq., *Chargé d'Affaires*, Legation of the United States at Constantinople, inclosing a copy of a note to that functionary, from H. E. Ferad Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, expressive of the gratification felt by the Sultan at the reception given by the people of New-York to Admiral Mohammed Pacha. The communication was ordered on file. A fair amount of official routine business was transacted. Councilman Genet strongly but unsuccessfully opposed the reception and adoption of the report of the Joint Committee on Accounts, relative to an application to the Supervisors for an appropriation to defray the expense of further investigation.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening, a message was forwarded by his Honor, the Mayor, in relation to frauds in the Street Commissioner's office. He recommends that as frauds in that office have been developed, and evidence obtained to fix the guilty parties, that Corporation Counsel be directed to institute legal proceedings. Alderman Tucker moved a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Railways to investigate complaints against the Companies, and as to the propriety of imposing a license on each car. The annual report of the Comptroller was received, and ordered to be printed.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the trial of Pamela Cox, a colored woman, charged with arson in the first degree, was commenced. On the 29th of October last she insured her furniture for $800 in the Goodhue Fire Insurance Company, and shortly after attempted to burn her premises. The trial possesses but few points of interest, and will be continued to-day.

Only four mock-auction shops were watched by the Mayor's Police yesterday, owing to the multiplicity of warrants in the hands of the squad calling for immediate action. All the principal shops will be watched to-day. The bogus auctioneers take the Mayor's action in high dudgeon, and threaten to have his right to interfere with their business tested before the courts.

The New-York Magdalene Society held its 25th anniversary meeting yesterday, at the institution on Eighty-eighth-street. The public attendance was considerable, and the proceedings interesting.

The Society of Regulars met, last evening, at No. 164 Bowery, G. C. Genet in the Chair. A Constitution and By-Laws were adopted, and a series of resolutions passed sustaining the Administration, and rejoicing over the passage of the English Kansas bill.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, amounted to 2,800 bales at somewhat firmer prices. Flour was plenty and in demand at essentially unchanged figures. Wheat was more freely offered at reduced rates, and therefore attracted more attention. Corn was heavy and rather cheaper. A fair business was transacted in Rye at 65c.@66c. ₱ bushel. Provisions were in good request at uniform quotations. Less animation was discernible in the Grocery trade. The auction sale of desirable qualities of teas resulted very satisfactorily. Whalebone was in demand, at improved prices. Freights were rather quiet, owing in part to the advanced claims of shipowners.

The Ocean Mail Service.

The Postmaster-General has written a letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Post Roads in the House, urging the diminution of revenue from the falling off in our commerce as a reason for making no new appropriations for ocean mail service. Diminished revenue is undoubtedly a good ground for diminished expenditure;—but the economy should be applied in the quarters where it will least seriously affect the public interests, nor should a merely temporary falling off in the revenues be made the excuse for a radical change in any permanent department of the Government. The money that has been wasted in the Utah Expedition—over and above the necessary expenditure—would have paid the expenses of our entire ocean mail service for years. An administration which is excessively lavish in some directions will scarcely obtain credit by professions of ultra economy in others.

The main point upon which our Government has to decide is, whether it will, or will not, maintain a regular and effective Postal service with foreign countries. If it considers it expedient to do so, it must pay for it such sums as are necessary, and make its payment regular and reliable. A halting, irregular, half-way system is worse than none, as it only deludes capitalists into enterprises which it does not afford them the means of carrying out. Experience, we believe, establishes the fact that ocean steamers, at fair speed, cannot compete with sailing vessels in the ordinary operations of commerce,—that they cannot carry freight and passengers enough to sustain themselves. Unless they can perform mail service and receive proper pay therefor, they will not be built. There is not a single line of ocean steamers which can maintain itself apart from the service it renders, and the pay it receives, for carrying the mails. But this is not the whole case so far as the action of our Government is concerned. The English Government has already adopted the policy of maintaining lines of ocean steamers, by using them in its mail service, and paying them large sums for its performance. It pays over a million of pounds annually for Ocean postal service. And it is perfectly clear that but for this allowance none of these lines of steamers could be maintained. The British Government, however, has entered systematically upon the enterprise and made contracts for a long term of years,—so that the proprietors of these lines have a reliable assurance upon which their operations can be based. The contract with the Cunard Company extends to 1862, and judging of the future from the past, it will then undoubtedly be renewed.

It is certain that if our Government now abandons the policy of making appropriations to our own steamers for Ocean Mail service, that service will fall entirely into the hands of the English steamers. Whether this result is desirable or not, the public and Congress can judge. But it will certainly follow the abandonment of the policy which our Government has so successfully pursued for the past few years.

Time's Changes.—The Albany papers of yesterday record the death, in that city, of the venerable Archibald McIntyre, one of the most respectable citizens of the State, who filled some of the most important public offices, and during his long and active career preserved his reputation free from taint or reproach. Yet, such are the changes which the moral sentiment of the public mind has undergone within a few years, that the business by which this honored citizen acquired his large property is now deemed so disreputable and demoralizing that it is made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, to engage in it. After retiring from the office of Comptroller of the State, which he filled fifteen years, he undertook the management of the State lotteries, and was manager of the last authorized lottery which was drawn in New-York. A few years hence and some other respectable and legalized business, such as stock-gambling or note-shaving, may be regarded in the same light that the lottery business is now.

The City Market Property.

Every new disclosure of frauds upon the City Treasury is considered an occasion for fresh surprise. The Comptroller sends in a fresh report,—a fresh committee is appointed,—fresh exclamations go up from the public, and then we wait patiently, knowing we shall not be obliged to wait long, for the "next customer." Our surprise is misplaced. The real wonder is that *more* money is not stolen. Considering the loose style in which the public accounts are kept, it is really a matter of astonishment that anybody connected with the City Government thinks it worth while to be honest. The Comptroller's department seems to be in hopeless confusion. A Committee has already reported that the affairs of that office are so loosely managed, and its books so badly kept, that it is utterly impossible to trace transactions involving millions of dollars. The Comptroller's confidential clerk robbed the City of two or three hundred thousands in the coolest and most deliberate manner, without even exciting Mr. Flagg's suspicions. And the developments in regard to the management of our City markets offer another very striking illustration of the incapacity which presides over the financial department of the City Government.

The City has eleven public markets, the tenants of which pay a weekly rent for the butchers' stalls, while the hucksters and country wagons occupying the sidewalks and the surrounding grounds, as well as the fishermen who occupy sheds, pay daily for the privilege of vending their commodities. The collectors of the market-rents make their returns weekly, specifying the amount collected from each butcher's stall, while the entire sum collected from the hucksters is put in a lump, there being no means whatever of testing the correctness of the clerk's return. The danger of permitting these returns to be made in the gross may be inferred from the fact that, while the weekly returns from the Washington Market stalls amount to but $64 04, the collections from the hucksters are $1,010 96; and from Fulton market the weekly rental of the butchers' stalls is $68 86, while the gross collection from the hucksters is reported at $254 64.

These Collectors, under the law, should be appointed by the Comptroller—and yet they are not only left without any check whatever—without any possible means of testing the correctness of their returns—but they are not even required to give any particulars as to the parties from whom rents are collected, the amount paid by each, or anything of the kind. Each collector enjoys the largest conceivable liberty. He charges what he thinks proper, and returns into the City Treasury whatever he chooses. The City and the hucksters are equally at his mercy. As might naturally be expected under such management, there is a very great discrepancy between the returns from the Washington Market and the amount which some of the hucksters say they pay for their stands. The collector of the rents of the Jefferson Market has not made any returns at all for more than a year; his right to his office being disputed by the Comptroller, he very prudently keeps whatever he collects to pay his own salary. The collectors of the rents of the other markets enjoy the same privileges, and make such returns of their collections as they please—always, of course, returning something for the sake of appearances. There are probably no other financial agents in the whole country—not even excepting Secretary Floyd's Commissioners for the sale of military reservations and Western Forts—who enjoy such unchecked powers and such golden opportunities as the clerks of our public markets.

As the public generally are tolerably familiar with the amount of business transacted in our markets, and by the hucksters who occupy stands around them, the following table of the amount of weekly revenue yielded by them to the City Treasury, will afford some idea of their value as compared with other kinds of City property. For the week ending April 29, the returns were:

	Stalls.	Hucksters.
Catharine Market	$36 66	$40 12
Centre	31 32	102 29
Clinton	31 83	79 00
Essex	19 20	26 28
Fulton	68 86	254 64
Franklin	10 00	7 00
Gouverneur's	1 56	1 86
Tompkins	8 64	19 90
Union	9 14	14 83
Washington	64 04	1,010 96
Jefferson		

There has been no return made from Jefferson market since April, 1857, when the amount reported was $12 72 for stalls and $36 90 for hucksters.

We understand that it is the intention of the Mayor to turn his attention to our public markets before long, and we have no doubt that he will be able to institute some reforms in their management which will be of very great benefit to the City. There is hardly any department of the City Government which stands in greater need of administrative regeneration than this. Last year the Common Council passed an ordinance authorizing the Comptroller to appoint a certain number of collectors of market-rents, but from some reason or other Mr. Flagg has made no new appointments, but has allowed the old clerks to go on conducting affairs in the old way. There is, too, a dispute between the Comptroller and the City Inspector, as to the right to appoint the clerks of the markets, and the Corporation Counsel, to whose decision the question has been referred, has not yet made an official announcement of his opinion. The City must probably consent to be plundered a while longer, until these little matters of dispute can be adjusted.

The Necessity of Putting Good Men in Office.—It could hardly have been necessary to prove that none but good men should be placed at the head of public affairs, but a well-meaning citizen of Springfield, Mass., seems to have thought it was, and therefore he offered a premium, a year ago, of three hundred dollars, for the best series of newspaper articles "on the importance of having good men at the head of all civic and corporate bodies." Hardly a day has passed during the last year in which the great truth has not been most forcibly demonstrated in our columns, both by "articles" and by illustrations drawn from the developments which have been made in every department of our Government, in all manner of corporate bodies, and in every kind of business. But the premiums have been awarded, it appears, to the late Rev. Dudley Tyng, of Philadelphia, and to two clergymen of Massachusetts. We are not informed where their articles have been published, or whether they are yet to appear. But the attempt to prove that none but good men should be appointed to office strikes us as altogether a work of supererogation. It would be much more to the purpose to show how such men can be elected and all others kept out.

New Trial for Murderers.

When a convict is under sentence of death, delay is naturally desired. It is rumored that Ira Stout, the Rochester murderer, intends to demand a new trial, as a matter of legal right. The grounds for such claim rest upon an act passed April 12, 1855, of which the third section provides that every conviction for a capital offence, or for one punishable as a minimum punishment by imprisonment in State Prison for life, shall be brought before the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, from the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and the General Sessions of New-York City, by writ of error, with a stay of proceedings, "*as a matter of right.*" By this law, every person convicted of murder would be entitled absolutely to a writ of error, involving a delay of months or years. A statutory provision of this kind could not be expected to stand. It was accordingly repealed at the recent session of the Legislature, so far as it related to Courts of Oyer and Terminer, but it still remains in force as regards the General Sessions of this City. This repeal would serve to put an end to Stout's application for a new trial; yet it does not necessarily have that effect, inasmuch as the repealing act passed April 17, 1858, does not take effect until twenty days after its approval by the Governor. It was approved on the 18th ult., and the twenty days consequently expire on the 8th inst. If Stout shall have made his application on or before that day he will be in season to secure the benefits of an appeal "as a matter of right," and his life will be prolonged till his case can be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the Seventh Judicial District, and the Court of Appeals at Albany; for which a period of two years may not improbably be required.

Stout's case illustrates a remarkable phenomenon in human nature. The interest felt for criminals seems to be in proportion to the blackness of their guilt. This young man, when a mere boy, became a burglar, and served a term in State Prison. He emerged only to follow up a beastly offence with his sister, by the murder of his brother-in-law. A case more disgusting can hardly be imagined. Yet he is made in a certain sense a hero. He issues his bulletin through the press announcing that he has not as yet chosen his spiritual adviser, but that when his election shall be made he will publish the fact to an expectant community. Anonymous letters of sympathy from women reach him in his cell. Crowds go to see him every day. The jailor appoints certain hours for the admission of visitors and condescends to receive an entrance fee. In short, the present condition of this wretched criminal is an ovation, and if it can be prolonged till his writ of error goes through the Court of Appeals, will cover him with an amount of glory such as his antecedents gave little promise of his ever attaining.

Negroes and Chinamen in Oregon.—The Constitution under which Oregon is asking admission to the Union prohibits free negroes from entering its territory. It also contains a clause denying citizenship to natives of China. The prohibition in respect to persons of African descent was made the ground of animadversion and objection in the debate which occurred on the Oregon bill in the Senate last Wednesday. Mr. Seward, who was the first to call attention to it, expressed his disapproval, but stated that he would nevertheless feel it his duty to vote for the admission. But Messrs. Fessenden, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson and Hale expressed their determined opposition to its passage.

The idea of excluding free colored persons is not peculiar to Oregon. It has prevailed in the Slave States, and also in Free States bordering upon them. But in Oregon it would seem to lack the excuse which in Illinois and Ohio has been alleged in its favor; and its introduction there is, to say the least, invidious and unfortunate.

The other question is, however, new. Unlike free negroes, Chinamen are unable to claim rights as citizens of other States, and would seem to be justly subject to any regulation which the people of Oregon may see fit to ordain, provided that no treaty stipulation be infringed. There is a deep-seated apprehension in the minds of our countrymen on the Pacific side respecting Chinese immigration. Already have its ill effects been grievously felt in California. The whole population is vicious, dishonest and corrupt to a degree which we find it hard even to imagine. The Chinese Empire contains one-third of the human race. Recent movements have shown that countless thousands of its inhabitants desire to quit the crowded land of their birth for the American Continent; and for years their emigration to our Pacific Coast has been large. California is already filled to an unwelcome extent by Chinese, who constitute a population of the very worst description. Incapable of assimilation, they remain a separate and hated class, exerting an influence not only injurious but destructive. There is nothing improbable in the supposition that, within twenty years, if their influx be not checked, they will constitute a majority both in California and Oregon. It is not at all surprising, then, that our Pacific States should endeavor to protect themselves from so tremendous an evil. Not only should California and Oregon withhold citizenship from natives of China, but regulate, as the exigencies of the case may require, their immigration and settlement.

Enterprise.—Bonner is a most extraordinary fellow. As he could not get all the space he wanted in the Times of yesterday morning, he published an advertising sheet of his own. It was issued from the old *Herald* office, and poor Bennett seems to have supplied his subscribers with it instead of his own paper. We have no doubt the change was a pleasant one for them, for even Bonner's *Ledger* advertisements, though a little monotonous, are quite as interesting and instructive as the *Herald's* editorials. Bonner is a brick.

Old England Revived in New-England.—The old English custom of going a-Maying on the first day of May, appears to have been pretty generally observed in Massachusetts this Spring by all sorts of out-door jollities among the rural populations. In some of the country towns, with the true spirit of Yankees, they combined pleasure with business and commemorated the occasion by planting May poles in the shape of young saplings for future shade trees. In Boston the day was celebrated with a degree of spirit that savored of the days of good Queen Bess. Ten thousand children, it is said, disported themselves on Boston Common, arrayed in garlands of flowers, but the flowers, it is added, were mostly of the artificial kind, such as we fear the Maying was.

Amusements.

Italian Opera.—Signor Ronconi, the greatest lyric actor on the stage, and a baritone whose reputation is world-famous, leaves these shores on the 19th inst. Prior to his departure he will give three operatic entertainments at Burton's Theatre, commencing on Monday next. The conductor is redoubtable Max Maretzek, and Mr. Ronconi's associate artists will be Mme. La Grange, Signor Tiberini and other well-approved favorites.

Academy of Music.—Nothing can exceed the unction with which Herr Formes sings the solos apportioned to him in the programme of the Musard Concerts. They are the most finished and admirable performances ever heard in this City, and are exciting, we are glad to perceive, a proper amount of enthusiasm. There is a large *repertoire* of songs which we hope to see opened at these entertainments—not quotations from hacked operas, but pure genuine songs like Schubert's. So far the two most popular of Mr. Formes efforts are the "Wanderer" and the "Bay of Biscay,"—in each of which he is superb. The accompaniaments, by the bye, are played by Mr. Perring, the English tenor. It does not often happen that a vocalist possesses either the ability or inclination to play a good piano accompaniment even for himself—still less for another singer. It is saying a great deal for Mr. Perring's amiability that he can thus interpret the reliant harmonies of Franz Schubert. The house was well attended last night, and the new "Gotham Quadrille" was received with great favor. The Musard-Concerts are by far the cheapest and most interesting entertainments in the City.

The Ownership of West Washington Market.—The following pledge was very generally signed by the dealers in West Washington Market yesterday:

We, the undersigned, occupying stands on the ground west of West-street, between Vesey and Dey streets, do hereby agree to stand by each other and to give our hearty and united support to the Standing Committee appointed by us at the meeting held April 30, 1858, viz.: Messrs. Bogert, Eadie, Woodruff, Rossbotham, Wilkinson, Henry, Johnson, De Garmo, Paylor and Jamison, in all action which they may deem proper to take in reference to the dispute between the alleged lessees of the said ground and the City of New-York.

And we do also agree, and do hereby pledge ourselves, not to take any separate or individual action without first conferring and advising with a majority of the said Committee. And we also pledge ourselves to pay our proportion of all expenses that may be incurred by the said Committee in defending our rights and privileges.

At 2 o'clock P. M., the Marketmen's Committee and Messrs. Taylor and Brennan, who hold a lease of the property in dispute from the authorities of the State, had an interview with the Hon. Samuel W. Morton, the Deputy Secretary of State, at which each party laid its views before him. Messrs. Taylor and Brennan produced their lease, which Mr. Morton said was properly attested and signed. The Committee visited Ex-Judge Whiting later in the afternoon, who is retained as their counsel, and whose opinion upon the disputed points will be given them next week. Messrs. Taylor and Brennan have given the marketmen till Monday next to decide how they will act. The meeting which was to have been held at 3½ P. M. yesterday did not take place. A number of the marketmen assembled together informally, on the return of the Committee from their interview with their counsel, and received an account of the result from them. Nothing further was done. The marketmen say they do not care whether the City or the State is the rightful owner of the property. All they want is a definite decision of the question.

The West Washington Market Matter.

New-York, Wednesday, May 5, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article appeared in your issue of the 4th inst., under the caption of "Another City Swindle—the West Washington Market Grounds," in which it was stated (in allusion to the aforesaid grounds) "that it does not appear the City has ever received a dollar from this source," which would leave your numerous patrons in the dark in relation to the fact of the men doing business on that property having paid a reasonable rent for their privileges; and it was furthermore stated that "the property has been left to a large community of *squatters*, whose sovereignty no one has ventured to dispute." These two statements were doubtless made without due consideration, and knowing you would not wish to mislead the public, we have taken the liberty of presenting a few facts which will exculpate any occupying those premises from the title of squatters, or a penurious disposition.

First, the annual rents paid to the Collector, (appointed by the Comptroller,) amounted last year to $34,814, and this was for the rent of permanent stands only, not including country wagons, whose names are legion. Should this statement be questioned, the author of this article has in his possession a document containing the name of each person occupying stands, and the amount of fees paid individually by them. Now, as to the title of squatters, the individuals referred to most decidedly *demur*, as we hold *permits* from the City authorities, and they never fail to collect their rents weekly. It does not look reasonable that 1,000 men capable of doing the business with which they are credited, could be found who would hazard the amount of capital employed on a squatter privilege.

Thus you see the City receives a large revenue from the late *cess pool*, and the occupants are at least entitled (before judgment is passed) to a hearing as to their rights of possession, and a more respectable cognomen than that of SQUATTERS.

Sea and Ship News.

The accident to the steamer *James Adger*, which resulted in the death of three of the firemen, occurred 40 miles north of Frying-Pan Shoal. Lawrence Wallace died in six hours after receiving the scalds, and was buried at sea. Jeremiah Bridgwood and Peter Riley, died, one in 20, and the other in 40 hours after the accident. They were buried in Charleston on Sunday, May 2. They were all from New-York. The following is the report of the Coroner's inquest, held on Sunday morning, upon the bodies of Riley and Bridgwood:

"An inquest was held this morning, on board the steamer *James Adger*, upon the bodies of Peter Riley and Jeremiah Bridgwood, Firemen. It appeared in evidence to the Jury, that on Friday evening, the 30th April, after the steamer had passed Cape Hatteras, on her passage to Charleston, the steam-drum exploded, by which four men, two firemen and two coal-passers, were seriously injured, also the chief engineer. Lawrence Wallace, one of the coal-passers, died soon after the accident, and was buried at sea. Peter Riley and Jeremiah Bridgwood died some time after, and the bodies brought in this morning in the steamer. Verdict of the Jury that they died of injuries received on board steamer *James Adger*, by the burning of the steam-drum on Friday, the 30th April, 1858. The Jury, after an examination of the boiler, give it as their opinion, that it was not in as good a condition as it ought to be."

Marine Losses during April.—The list of marine disasters, as reported by J. H. Upton, Esq., for April, embraces the following:

Whole number of steamers 13, of which 6 are a total loss by fire and other causes, 3 sunk, 1 collision at sea, 1 burst her boiler, 1 put into Norfolk for repairs, and 1 not specified. Total estimated loss, $256,700.

Whole number of ships 14, of which 5 are a total loss, (four were abandoned at sea, the ship *John Gilpin* being one, and valued at $450,000; the ship *Titan* another, valued at $195,000,) 1 lost on Florida Beach, 1 in collision, 2 put in distressed, 3 ashore, and 2 met with mishaps. Loss, $906,800.

Whole number of barks 29, of which 7 are a total loss; 1 abandoned at sea, 2 ashore, 11 put into various ports in distress, 1 in collision, and 8 disasters of various kinds. Loss, $266,900.

Whole number of brigs 34; total losses 9; 2 abandoned, 3 ashore, 2 missing, 1 condemned, 7 put in distressed, and 12 other disasters. Loss, $178,800.

Whole number of schooners 54; totally lost 9, 3 being capsized and abandoned, 9 collisions, 12 ashore, 1 missing, 10 put in distressed, and 13 other disasters. Loss, $136,175.

RECAPITULATION.

Steamers	$256,700	Brigs	$178,800
Ships	906,800	Schooners	136,175
Barks	266,900		
Total			$1,745,375

The Sailor's Home in Cherry-street is still open, and, under the supervision of Capt. Tracy, is doing well.

Naval.—The United States sloop-of-war *Constellation* was at Messina 6th March. All well.

Another Fight in Kansas.—There has been another bloody fight in Kansas, in the vicinity of Fort Scott. The Chicago *Tribune* has the details, and gives the point as follows: "Dr. Blake Little, of Fort Scott, a member of the Felon Convention and *ex-officio* U. S. Marshal, made a foray with a company of U. S. troops on a band of fifteen or twenty Free-State men. The latter fled several miles—all being on horseback—but finally halted and ordered their pursuers to halt. Marshal Little ordering his automatons to go ahead, the Free-State men fired and killed one man, and wounded several others. Little & Co. then broke up in disorder and made a forced march to Fort Scott."

MUNICIPAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Report of the Joint Committee on Frauds—Rear Admiral Paulding's Reception—Correspondence.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President Clancy in the Chair.

A resolution was offered by Alderman Murray to allow the Superintendent of Lands and Places $200 for a horse and wagon to enable him to discharge his duties. Referred.

Alderman Adams offered another resolution to the effect that the Street Commissioner should cause to be removed the old ferry fixtures and encumbrances at the foot of Gouverneur street, East River, so that the wharf and pier property might be immediately put into use for commercial purposes. Laid over.

The following message was sent in by the Mayor in relation to frauds in the Street Commissioner's office, and ordered to be printed.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

Gentlemen: The charges which accompanied my communication to your honorable body, of the suspension of the late Street Commissioner, were presented with a view solely to his removal.

With the same view these charges were sent to the Grand Jury, and their attention called to the 40th section of the Charter. Before the Grand Jury had made their presentment, it was signified to me that the late Street Commissioner had abandoned all claim to the office, and to its books and papers. I deemed it my duty to communicate this fact to the Grand Jury, as the Charter provides that penalty of a conviction shall be mere deprivation from office, and incapacity to fill any office, except an elective one, under the City Charter.

The Street Commissioner's Office is now organized under the appointee confirmed by the Board of Aldermen on the 19th ult., and the means now exist for ascertaining the extent of the frauds in that Department. I recommend, therefore, that as these frauds are developed, and the evidence obtained to fix the parties with responsibility, the Corporation Counsel shall be directed to institute legal proceedings against the parties implicated.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

This communication was referred to the Committee on Joint Accounts.

Alderman Tucker offered the following resolution:

Whereas, Complaints are made and much dissatisfaction exists among all classes of citizens in relation to the conduct of the various City Railroad Companies; and,

Whereas, By the conditions of their several agreements with the City, the Common Council has full and ample power to compel the said Companies to furnish from time to time all such necessary accommodation as the comfort and convenience of the public may require, and in addition thereto, to pay a license fee for each car, and keep in good repair the pavement in and about the tracks in all the streets and avenues to which the rails are laid: and

Whereas, Said Companies possess great and valuable privileges for which up to the present time they have paid nothing. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the whole subject be referred to the Committee on Railroad with instructions to make a thorough investigation of all matters relating to said Companies, and report the result to this Board, with such suggestions and recommendations as they shall deem most advisable for the action of the Common Council, and further that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

A communication from Mr. John H. Chambers, late Clerk to the Board, was received, resigning his position.

A report was received from the Committee on Joint Accounts, and 2,000 copies ordered to be printed in document form.

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON FRAUDS.

The report of the Committee is very long, and enters so much into detail that, if published in full, it would probably be read by a very small portion of the community; we therefore condense its leading statements. The ledger in the Comptroller's office shows the amount of stock issued by the City to be $18,261,232;—the account kept by the stock clerk shows the amount to be $19,193,168. On being questioned as to the cause of this discrepancy Mr. J. C. Pinckney, the book-keeper in the Comptroller's office, said he *presumed* the amount credited to the several stock accounts represented the amount of stock issued, but did not know,—that the entries were made from the return of moneys deposited with the City Chamberlain, and that the omission of premiums received and interest accrued would cause his account to disagree with that of the Stock clerk. He stated also that bonds were issued in June, July and August, which were not entered until December,—that he did not know for what specific purpose they were issued, and thought the amount of bonds for which he could not account was about $20,000. The accounts of wells and pumps, street paving, &c., should show the amounts due the City by property owners for these items, but he thinks they do not,—nor does he know of any books in the finance department which show the amount of moneys returned to the Clerk of Arrears of Assessments. The Committee comment upon the statements of this witness as showing a reckless, loose and disgraceful method of keeping the City accounts, and state that, under such a system it is quite impossible to know anything accurately of the condition of the City finances. Another startling fact was stated by the Auditor of the Finance Department who testified that a *designing person could abstract bundles of papers* from the Comptroller's office without detection. The Committee state that extensive disorder prevails in the department, that vouchers are not preserved nor papers properly cared for, and that a thorough and radical reform in the system and the employes of that department is imperatively necessary.

In the Department of Arrears of Taxes, the accounts have been so kept as to leave no reliable record of the amount due from individuals for unpaid assessments, so that property owners are liable to be called on to pay assessments levied a long time ago, upon which the interest now amounts to nearly as much as the principal. It is suggested that publicity should be given to all liens for assessments, and to call for payments. The following accounts are intended to show the sum total due the City of New-York for unpaid assessments on the 1st of January, 1858:

Wells and Pumps	$1,000 00
Streets, Paving	317,549 88
Streets, Opening	775,610 45
Fencing Vacant Lots	1,902 75
Arrears of Assessments	1,813,237 94
Liens on Lots	1,895 68
Sewers	114,258 54
Central Park	3,118 680 31
Total	$5,944,134 65

How much of this is correct the Committee say it is impossible to ascertain. The entire system of street-opening is loosely, recklessly, and often fraudulently managed, and needs a thorough and complete reform. Gross errors are detected and exposed in the reports of the Commissioners. For the Bowery extension the account in the Street Department had not been posted since Sept. 3, 1856, and the accounts of awards do not agree with the receipt-books. Thus seven awards were made to Juliana Gardiner, amounting in the aggregate to $62,980; but there are receipts for $104,980. Various errors of a similar sort are exposed, and the following summary statement is submitted:

The total amount of awards, as taken from the Commissioner's report is		$532,268 00

preclude the belief that the specifications were simple errors of judgment, or that the contractors were ignorant of the true state of the case.

There seems to be no other rational way of accounting for the peculiarity of the bids, the prices being often times merely nominal on items of expensive work, and at very extravagant rates for work, the estimated quantities of which were very small; so that the successful bidders, although the lowest *on the basis of the specification*, were really highest on true returns of the work: the items bid for at a very low or nominal rates, proving to have been greatly over-estimated, and those bid for at high prices, as greatly under-estimated.

The specifications on which bids were based previous to 1854, though frequently called for, have not been produced, the clerks in attendance averring that they could not be found. So important are these as affording a clue to the bids, and for comparisons with the Surveyors' returns of the work performed, that complete examinations cannot be made without them.

The Surveyors should be required to make their returns under oath that the work is properly done in accordance with the terms of the contract, and specifying in all cases of extra work that there may be no liability to over-allowances in payment.

The Assessors, though most liberally paid for the service required of them, seem to have been governed entirely by the returns of the Surveyor, and the prices and allowances reported by the Street Commissioner, without any examination of contracts or comparisons of the statements furnished therewith, or even of the clerical computations by their own employes. The assessment lists are many of them erroneously footed, include over-allowances to large amounts, and are so deficient in the usual accompaniments of correct business papers that they are discreditable to the parties concerned. The fact that over-assessments have inured to the benefit of the assessors themselves, and collectors as well as to the contractors, has gone far towards justifying the opinion that they have not given such attention to the performance of their duties as the property-owners and public had a right to expect. They have included their own fees in the assessment list in such a manner as to make themselves the recipient of the percentage to assessors *on their own fees*, which would seem to be improper, as it is equivalent to charging a percentage for making out their own account.

After giving various cases in detail, to illustrate these points, the Committee submit the following table of *over-payments* upon various works,—the amounts being a *loss* either to the property owners or to the City Treasury:

54th-st., 3d to 4th ave.	$4,049
Over-payment on Canal-st.	10,499
57th-st., regulating and grading, 8th to 9th ave.	3,500
48th-st., paving, 8th to 9th-av.	1,200
52d-st., curb and gutter and flag., 2d to 3d av.	1,560
49th-st., paving, 6th to 8th-av.	11,071
52d-st., reg., curb and gutter and flag, 5th to 6th-av.	4,700
3d-av., curb and gutter and flag, 61st to 68th-st.	3,390
49th-st., 3d to 5th-av., curb and gutter	731
3d-av., flagging, 44th to 61st-st.	479
46th-st., paving, 8th to 11th-av.	1,421
50th-st, 9th to 11th-av., curb, gutter and flag.	800
51st-st., paving, from Broadway to 8th-av.	1,607
37th and 38th sts., reg., from 4th to Lexington-av.	334
40th-st., 11th-av. to Hudson River	282
34th-st., pav., flag., and set curb and gutter, 4th to Madison-av.	218
43d-st., regulating, 3d to 5th-av.	120
38th-st., paving, 9th to 10th-av.	269
49th-st., curb, gutter and flag., 9th to 10th-av.	350
6th-av., paving, 42d to 48th-st.	1,441
8th-av., paving and flagging, 51st to 53d-st.	351
10th-av., flagging, 46th to 54th-st.	338
35th-st., paving and flagging, 10th to 11th-av.	612
47th-st., paving 7th to 8th avs.	532
5th-av., curb, guttering, and paving, 42d-st. to 49th-st.	3,631
52d-st., paving, curbing and gutter, Broadway to 8th-av.	624
37th-st., 10th to 11th av., paving	545
40th st., paving, 10th to 11th av.	207
55th-st., flagging, curbing, and guttering, 1st to 3d-av.	580
Duane-st., regulating and paving, Broadway to Hudson-st.	1,114
36th-st., flagging, 6th to Lexington-av.	250
36th-st., flagging, Bradway to 11th-av.	250
61st st., paving, curbing, and guttering, 2d to 3d-av.	3,633
26th-st., paving and flagging, 9th to 10th-av.	647
29th-st., flagging, 7th to 8th-av.	102
54th-st., paving, flagging, curbing, and guttering, 4th to 5th av.	3,471
Sewer in Hudson-st., Spring to Dominick-st.	320
Sewer in 51st-st., 9th-av. to Hudson River	4,032
51st., regulating, grading, curbing, and guttering, 3d-av. to East River	7,122
6th-av., regulating, curbing, guttering, and flagging, 49th-st. to 54th st.	1,830
36th-st., curbing and guttering, 8th to 9th-av.,	3,742
54th-st., curbing and guttering, 2d to 3d av.	2,216
38th-st., sewer	354
42d st., 10th av. to Hudson River	7,000
78th-st., 3d to 5th avs.	603
Sewer in 40th-st.	2,146
Sewer in 44th-st.	5,790
Bonds paid to Bowery Bank	23,900
39th-st., 6th to 8th avs.	10,060
3d-av., flagging 61st to 86th sts.	4,318
Over issue of assessment bonds as sworn to by book-keeper	20,000
57th-st., regulating and grading 3d to 5th avs.	10,000
3d-av., grading 86th to 110th sts	12,500
56th-st., regulating and grading 4th to 5th avs.	10,000
52d st., regulating and grading 4th-av. to E. R.	5,000
57th st., regulating 9th to 11th avs.	12,676
54th-st., flagging 3d to 4th avs.	2,750
4th-av., regulating 71st to 79th sts.	6,165
6th av., regulating, grading, flagging, curb and gutter, 54th to 59th sts.	3,500
51st st., regrading, curb and gutter, and side-walks, 3d to 6th avs.	12,416
Overpayments on Bowery extension	4,425
Overpayments on Beekman-st. widening	3,000
Over issue of Bonds as stated by book-keeper.	20,000
Central Park	2,000
New Reservoir	1,263
6th-av., regulating 54th to 59th sts	2,800
45th-st., regulating and grading 2d-av. to E. R.	11,117
Lexington-av. opening	1,099
56th st., regulating, flagging, curb and gutter, Broadway to 6th-av.	3,328

In conclusion, the Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and hereby is, instructed to take such steps as may be proper to recover any sums which may have been improperly or illegally paid from the City Treasury, and referred to in the accompanying report.

FRANCIS J. A. BORLE,
HENRY HOFFMIRE,
JAMES OWENS,
Joint Committee on Accounts Board of Aldermen.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
ANDREW MULLIGAN,
JAMES M. CROSS,
Joint Committee on Accounts Board of Councilmen.

The annual report of the Comptroller was received and ordered to be printed.

The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen met on Thursday afternoon, the President, CHAS. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the chair.

The President introduced a resolution reciting that Mr. C. Vanderbilt was possessed of certain rights and privileges, and that under a previous resolution of the Common Council he acquired certain other rights—therefore,

Resolved, That he, the said C. Vanderbilt, be, and is hereby authorized and empowered, to construct and build a pier at the foot of Battery-place, of the dimension provided for in the act of the Legislature passed April 18, 1857. Referred to Committee on Ferries.

A number of reports respecting paving cross-walks were laid over.

The report in favor of paying Walter S. Pinckney $250 for services to Committee on Assessments of Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, was laid over.

Councilman DUNN introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Finance to report the amount of expenses incurred by Mr. Charles Devlin while contesting his appointment as Street Commissioner. The resolution was adopted.

Councilman FRAZER proposed a resolution authorizing the Special Committee on Washington Market to make searches and surveys, the expense not to exceed $1,000. Laid over.

Councilman BRADY proposed a resolution directing the Committee on Streets to consider the propriety of suspending proceedings relative to the proposed widening of Chambers-street from Chatham-street to the East River. Which was adopted.

The ordinance in relation to the Harlem Railroad was brought up, and taking the usual course was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, submitting a correspondence between the Hon. J. P. Brown, United States representative at Constantinople, and Fuad Pacha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, relative to the reception of Rear Admiral Mohammed Pacha, as follows:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
CONSTANTINOPLE, April 3, 1858.

His Honor, the Mayor of the City of New York, Daniel F. Tiemann, Esq:

SIR: I have had the honor and pleasure to bring to the knowledge of the Sublime Porte the flattering reception which the City of New-York has been pleased to offer to the Agent of the Ottoman Court, H. E. Mehemet Pacha, and beg leave to inclose you a copy of the answer which I have received from H. E. Fuad Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Such courtesies cannot but have the most happy influence on the friendly relations existing between the two nations, and I am pleased to be the medium of communicating to you the present expression of the satisfaction which they have given to the Sublime Porte.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN P. BROWN,
Chargé d'Affaires, *ad int.*

[*Translation.*]

SUBLIME PORTE, DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
No. 1,340, March 31, 1858.

SIR: I have received the private letter which you have been so good as to write me, dated March 21, to inform me of the Municipal reception voted by the City of New-York to Mehemet Pacha, sent on a special mission to the United States.

The Sublime Porte has experienced the most sincere satisfaction in seeing that this General Officer of the Navy has been the object of so kind a recognition on the part of the American people, and in transmitting an expression of the same I should also add that the Imperial Government remembers with pleasure all that you did of an agreeable nature on the occasion of the first mission which it sent.

Accept, Sir, this new expression of my most distinguished sentiments. (Signed.) FUAD,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

To JOHN P. BROWN, Esq., United States Chargé d'Affaires.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 6, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: It is with extraordinary feeling of satisfaction I lay before you the accompanying letter from the Hon. John P. Brown, the representative of the United States Government at Constantinople, inclosing the accompanying copy and translation of a letter received by him from Fuad Pacha, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reference to the reception of His Excellency Mehemet Pacha, at this City. The action of the Common Council in offering to this distinguished stranger every opportunity which might facilitate the special object of his mission, and incidentally aid him in acquiring information with respect to our resources in manufactures and the arts, will probably lead to an increase of our commercial intercourse with a vast and fertile region, and putting it on the most liberal and satisfactory footing. You will be equally gratified with me in learning that the character of the reception extended by the Common Council of New-York has been such as to elicit so warm an expression of satisfaction on the part of the Turkish Government as is conveyed in the letter of its Minister of Foreign Affairs.

I have only to express the hope that the spirit which has been displayed towards Admiral Mehemet Pacha, not only by our own people, but by those of every section of the Union he has visited, will conduce to the perpetuity of those peaceful relations which now exist between the two Governments.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

These documents were ordered on file.

The report of the joint Committee on Accounts relative to an application to the Supervisors for an appropriation to defray the expenses of searches, &c., was called up. The Committee state that in the discharge of their duties they have undertaken to condense all the liens on property for unpaid assessments, to write up, balance and close the accounts of Collectors since 1839, and to ascertain the correct amount to be returned to the Bureau of Arrears, and to make out a correct account with the Clerk of Arrears up to the present time.

Councilman GENET opposed the reception of the report. Ultimately it was adopted.

The Board then adjourned until Monday.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday at the Merchants' Bank, P. PERIT in the chair. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

For President—PELETIAH PERIT.
1st Vice-President—Royal Phelps.
2d Vice-President—A. A. Low.

Mr. PERIT returned thanks for the renewal of the confidence of the Chamber, in his reelection; but he had not sought it; for he believed in the doctrine of rotation in office, and he was willing and desirous to retire, but he would be wanting in proper respect for his associates and in appreciation of their unanimous vote if he should decline to serve. Mr. PERIT then made the usual declaration to discharge the duties of his office to the best of his ability, and for the good of the Chamber. Messrs. PHELPS and LOW also returned thanks, and made the customary declaration. The following officers were elected:

Mr. K. BOGERT, Chairman of the Committee of Arbitration.

Mr. AUG. E. SILLIMAN, Treasurer.

E. C. BOGERT, Secretary, (the present incumbent)

WM. R. FOSDICK E. D. MORGAN and E. A. DAVIS, Committee of Arbitration.

JOHN H. PARMLEE, M. H. GRINNELL and B. B. R. WINTHROP, Trustees for the Institution of Savings for Merchants' Clerks.

STEWART BROWN and H. K. BOGERT, Committee for Auditing Accounts.

DANIEL H. SMITH, RODT. BENSON, Jr., ED. J. MAHLON, H. S. PEARSON, RUSSELL C. ROOT, JACOB ANTHONY and HENRY HENIZ, were elected members of the Chamber.

JOHN H. EARLE was elected a member of the Committee of Arbitration for the month

DAVID OGDEN, Chairman of the Committee upon the Codification of the Revenue Laws, reported in favor of approving the bill lately drawn up by the Chairman of the Committee of Commerce of the House of Representatives. The report was adopted, and also a formal vote of thanks to Mr. COCHRANE.

Mr. BROWER, from the Committee appointed to report some plan for preventing collisions at sea, made a lengthy report, which closed with resolutions, and form of a law to be included in our treaty stipulations with other nations. The report was signed by 6 of the 8 members of the Committee. On motion, voted that five hundred copies of the report be printed for the use of the Chamber, and that it be the order for a special meeting to be held next week.

One thousand dollars were appropriated for the purchase of books to form the nucleus of a library.

Two hundred dollars were voted to the Clerk of the Chamber, and also fifty dollars to the porter of the Bank in which the meetings have been held.

A resolution relating to ROGERS' code of signals, offered by Captain MARSHALL, was referred to the Committee on that subject.

A communication was received from the Boston Board of Trade, asking for the appointment of a Joint Committee on the Bankrupt law. Messrs. R. B. MINTURN, ROYAL PHELPS and S. D. BABCOCK were appointed that Committee.

A report of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco was received and placed on file.

The new rooms hired for the meetings of the Chamber are ready to receive its furniture. It is to be opened by appropriate ceremonies.

Brooklyn Items.

THE KINGS COUNTY TRUANT INSTITUTION.—This institution was first opened on the 21 of December last, at Flatbush, since which time 73 boys and 10 girls, ranging in age from 5 to 14 years, have been admitted. Of this number 13 have been discharged. Of the whole number 56 were placed there for truancy 14 homeless, 2 for intoxication, and 11 for petit larceny. Of these 16 used tobacco, 7 were arrested before, 7 had intemperate fathers, and 7 had intemperate mothers. Of the 83, 44 were unable to read, 64 were unable to write, 62 could not cipher, and 21 were unacquainted with the alphabet.

The firemen in Brooklyn have, upon due consultation, concluded to take no action on or against the reorganization of the Fire Department at present, as they are advised that the action of the Common Council will be declared illegal. That is, the city authorities have no power to supersede the Board of Fire Commissioners without legislative aid.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

[ENLARGED.]

Contents for Saturday, May 8.

I.—KANSAS POLITICS—State of Public Sentiment in the Territory—Lecompton certain to be Rejected.—From our Special Correspondent.

II.—THE SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE—Notices of the Papers Read—The Festivities of the Occasion, &c.—From our Special Correspondent.

III.—GOSSIP IN PARIS—By our Correspondent, "Malakoff."

IV.—NEWS FROM WASHINGTON—The Kansas Act will not Settle the Question—Admission of Minnesota, &c.

V.—THE CUBAN QUESTION—An Interesting Letter from Washington—Statistical Statements, &c.

VI.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Tone of Public Sentiment on the Kansas Question—The United States in America—The Public Printing—Another Case for Pardon—Do we Care for California?—Tuckerman, the Mail-Robber—The Cooly Trade—Transatlantic Telegraph.

VII.—SUMMARY OF FOREIGN NEWS—Important Intelligence.

VIII.—ALLEGED INACCURACY OF DR. KANE'S ARCTIC DISCOVERIES—Dr. Rink's Statements.

IX.—A SECOND SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH TO AMERICA.

X.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS FOR THE WEEK.

XI.—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS FOR THE WEEK.

XII.—IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

XIII.—CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS—Full Vote in the House on the Passage of the English Bill—112 to 103—Interesting Debates—Mr. Seward's Speech.

XIV.—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

XV.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of the Produce and Live-Stock Markets for the week ending Wednesday, May 5—Movements of Breadstuffs—Spirit of the Trade Circulars—Meeting of the West Washington Market Men.

XVI.—EX-GOVS. WALKER AND STANTON ON KANSAS AFFAIRS.

XVII.—THE COURT-MARTIAL ON GENERAL D. E. TWIGGS.

XVIII.—MISCELLAEOUS NEWS.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy	$2 00
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Ten Copies, to one address, for	$12 00
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Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

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The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the leading matter of the Daily, is sent to subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. BILLS OF ALL SPECIE-PAYING BANKS RECEIVED AT PAR.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, corner Spruce and Nassau streets.

☞ **A Great Spring Medicine** for RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is as certain to cure the most painful form of these diseases as water is to quench thirst; also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal Depôt, No. 346 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for Silver plate, &c. Depôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden lane.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—Manufactures are rapidly increasing, trade is reviving, business is improving, and, therefore, now is the time to purchase SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. These are the only machines capable of doing every kind of work, and it is necessary to have them to obtain the work. SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, being the latest and the best, the most beautiful and the easiest to operate, is commanding universal favor. Call and see them, and send for a Circular. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **The Everett Hat,**
BOYS AND YOUTHS' SIZES,
Style and Proportion strictly preserved,
NOW READY.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
No. 45 Broadway.

☞ **Druggists Everywhere now keep Mrs. WINSLOW'S** Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

☞ **Late Fire in Maiden-lane.**
MR. AHRENFELDT'S CERTIFICATE.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen: On the night of the 17th instant my store, No. 56 Maiden lane, with my stock of merchandise, was entirely destroyed by fire. My loss, though heavy, would have been much more so, but that I was fortunate enough to have one of your Patent Champion Safes, which preserved uninjured my most valuable books, papers, and some bank notes, after being 18 hours exposed to a very severe and scorching flame. My old papers, &c., which I could not find room in the safe for, were intrusted to a vault in the wall; they are a mass of ashes. Respectfully yours,
CHARLES AHRENFELDT,
Importer of China and Porcelain Ware,
No. 59 Murray-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1858.
The above safe can be seen at our depôt.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st.,
Opposite the City Hall.

☞ **Ladies Going in the Country**—Purchase your Shoes of CANTRELL, who manufactures all kinds, and has
Shoes for Children,
Misses,
Boys,
Ladies,
And Ladies' 12s. and 14s. Gaiters,
Ladies' Feeled Gaiters,
Ladies' Promenade Gaiters,
Gentlemen's Patent Leather
Boots and seasonable goods for the million, at very low prices. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.

☞ **Bartholf's Sewing Machines.**
INDISPENSABLE
For all manufacturing purposes and general use.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE
No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.
Machine Twist, Silk, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail.

☞ **Brussels Carpets,** 8s. per Yard.
THREE-PLY CARPETS.....7s. and 8s. per Yard.
SUPER FINE CARPETS.....8s. per Yard.
E. A. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 315 Canal-st.

☞ **Astonishing Reduction!!**
In the prices of superior English Carpeting.
Velvets $1 12 to $1 50; Brussels 75 cents to $1 per yard.
All-wool Ingrains 38 cents to 75 cents.
At HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

☞ **Brass Spring Trusses.**—After being imposed upon by pretended radical cure Trusses, which only enlarge the rupture, go to BENJAMIN'S, No. 1 Barclay-st., (opposite the Astor House,) and get a Truss, so easy that you will use it from choice after it has cured. Six days' trial given.

☞ **Corns.**—LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT, Chiropodists, have removed to No. 518 Broadway, directly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, where they will continue their successful treatment of corns, bunions, nails, &c. Separate entrance and rooms for ladies.

☞ **City Ladies and Ladies Visiting the** City can find Gaiter Boots, with and without heels from 12s. to 20s.; Supper Ties and Buskins from 6s. to 10s. per pair; Boys' Patent Leather Boots, with Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds and prices. Ladies, remember J. B. MILLER & CO., 387 Canal-st.

☞ **The Mennille Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.**—Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **First Premium Children's Hats.**—Ladies' call and look at the large and beautiful variety of the most fashionable styles of Hats and Caps for the season. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

BENNETT—SHAPTER.—In this City, on Thursday, May 6, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Mr. JOHN W. BENNETT of Minnesota, to R. JENNIE SHAPTER, daughter of the late Peter Shapter, of New-York.

TAYLOR—DEXTER.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, May 5, by the Rev. Jesse T. Peck, D. D., WM. M. TAYLOR, to LYDIA J. DEXTER, both of this City.

O'CONNOR—DEVLIN.—At Manhattanville, on Wednesday, May 5, by the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, Mr. THOMAS O'CONNOR to Miss SARAH C. DEVLIN.

GODFREY—LAMB.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 5, by the Rev. J. W. Sarles, CORNELIUS GODFREY to ELIZA LAMB, both of New-York.

JOHNSON—LUDLOW.—In Brooklyn on Wednesday, May 5, by the Rev. Wm. H. Lewis, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, JOHN G. JOHNSON, M. D., and ELIZABETH C., daughter of the late James Holmes Ludlow, all of Brooklyn.

SALTER—MORRISON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 6, by the Rev. J. F. Booth, Mr. WILLIAM H. SALTER, of New-York City, to Miss MARY S. MORRISON, of the former place.

ISHAM—FLINT.—In Morrisania, on Wednesday, May 5, by the Rev. Samuel Osgood, J. B. G. ISHAM to LAURA AMELIA, daughter of the late Dr. Joseph H. Flint, of Springfield, Mass.

WATSON—WASHBURN.—At Middleboro', Mass., on Wednesday, May 5, by the Rev. E. A. Washburn, THOS. A. WATSON, of New-York, to MARGARET TUCKER, daughter of Abiel Washburn, Esq.

CONNER—BOYD.—In Belleville, N. J., on Sunday, May 2, Mr. BENJAMIN CONNER to Miss MARGARET BOYD, both of this City.

DIED

SHOTWELL.—In this City, on Thursday, May 6, ABRAHAM SHOTWELL in the 83d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his family are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 218 West 28th-st., on Saturday, May 8 at 3 o'clock P. M.

BROWN.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 5, ANN MARSHALL, relict of Thomas Brown, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at EMMANUEL Church, corner of Prince and Thompson sts., without further invitation.

ARCHER.—In this City, on Thursday, May 6, JANE, widow of Isaac H. Archer, aged 46 years.

The funeral will take place from No. 12 Grove-st., New-York, on Friday, this day, May 7, at 3½ o'clock.

SHEPARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 5, HENRY C., son of Elisha H. and Ruth Cary Shepard, aged 8 months and 2 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 130 West 39th-st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

WILSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 4, WILLIAM P., eldest son of Nicholas F. and Ann Wilson, aged 15 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his uncle, Benj. W. Wilson, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, May 7, at 2 o'clock, from No. 224 South 3d-st., Brooklyn E. D. The remains will be interred in Cypress Hills.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 5, Mrs. MARTHA G. SMITH, in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral from the Church of the Messiah, Adelphi-st., on Saturday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ Westchester papers please copy.

HATFIELD.—In Hoboken, on Thursday morning, May 6, after a long and severe illness, JANE HATFIELD, wife of Oliver S. Hatfield, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 10 Bloomfield-place, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

WING.—At South Dover, on Tuesday, May 4, of consumption, HANNAH F., daughter of Alfred and Mary H. Wing, aged 21 years 7 months and 20 days.

☞ Dutchess County papers please copy.

TO THE LADIES.

DR. SMITH'S "Electric Oil" is the most soothing and agreeable remedy for nervous pains now known.

DR. SMITH'S "Electric Oil" cured my Paralysis of two years' standing. I am over 75 years old.
M. ANTONEDIUS No. 111 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

D. SMITH'S "Electric Oil" gave me entire satisfaction in one day. J. S. FOUNTAIN.
India Store, No. 663 Broadway.

DR. SMITH'S "Electric Oil" cured JOHN LIVINGSTON, Esq., No. 120 West 14th-st., after his physician had failed.

DR. SMITH—Please send us 2 gross dollar size, 2 gross half, and 4 gross small, "Electric Oil." Yours, &c.,
A. B. & D. SANDS & CO.,
Corner William and Fulton sts.

Dr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, is at the Smithsonian House, Broadway and Houston-st. He will RADICALLY CURE any case of Salt Rheum in about one week.

DR. SMITH'S "Electric Oil" often cures the worst cases of Rheumatism in a day.

DR. SMITH'S Oil is MAGICAL on Gathered Breast, Felons, Burns, &c. Try it.

U. S. PATENTS.

Having learned that certain parties have been selling and endeavoring to sell certain iron articles known as
COMPOSITE IRON RAILING,
WIRE RAILING, AND
FOLDING IRON BEDSTEADS,
The subscribers hereby notify the public against purchasing the said articles from any person but our legally authorized agents or ourselves, the United States having granted certain Letters Patent, each bearing date March 6, 1847, Feb. 13, 1849, Jan. 13, 1852, and June 2, 1857, the sole and exclusive right of "manufacturing, using and vending to others to be used," is vested in the subscribers, and that hereafter they will prosecute all infringements of the same.

The subscribers publish a catalogue containing several hundred designs of their manufactures, which will be furnished on receipt of four postage stamps, and mailed to any part of the United States.

The COMPOSITE RAILING is the cheapest and best Iron Fence manufactured for parks, cemeteries, dwellings, &c., &c.
NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY,
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
NO. 312 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.

GAS FIXTURES.

The largest assortment of chandeliers, brackets, &c., &c., in the City; many new and beautiful patterns. Prices twenty per cent below the rates of last year.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

$8 FINE BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS, At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.
$6 SPRING RAGLANS, At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.
$5 CASSIMERE BUSINESS COATS, At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton st.
$4 BEAUTIFUL SIDE-BAND PANTS, At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

$8 FINE BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS, At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.
$6 SPRING RAGLANS, At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st
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$5 CASSIMERE BUSINESS COATS, At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.
$4 BEAUTIFUL SIDE-BAND PANTS, At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook, washer and ironer. Best City reference from her last place No objection to see the family. Call at No. 163 East 32d-st., 1st floor A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waiting, or to assist with washing and ironing. Best City reference. Has lived three years in her last place. No objection to see the family. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 163 East 32d-st., 1st floor.

WANTED—AS MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER, A situation, by a middle-aged widow lady; has had great experience in the care of children and is fully competent to take the entire charge of a widower's family, or as matron in some institution. Testimonials of the highest character will be furnished. Refers to HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 83 Park-place; or, address Box No. 724 Post-Office.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE LADY WANTS something respectable to do; would like a situation as housekeeper, seamstress, or ladies' maid, in a respectable family; perfectly competent to fill any respectable situation, at a respectable salary, sufficient to obtain a respectable livelihood. Answer for some situation this day. Address T. G., General Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and assist in the washing; has no objection to the country. She leaves her present place because the family is breaking up housekeeping. Any inquiries respecting her will be satisfactorily answered by her present employer No. 15 Lexington-av

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, a situation as wet nurse with a lady; has a fresh breast of milk; is healthy; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, from 10 to 4, for Mrs. McHALE, No. 62 Beach st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable young woman who perpectly understands all kinds of cooking; has no objection to go with the family to the country for the Summer; best of City reference from her last place; can be seen this day only at No. 632½ 6th av., in the store, between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, INTELLIGENT, American lady, a situation to attend a bakery or confectionary, or as a family dressmaker. Would leave the City if required. Compensation no object. Communications addressed to H. M., Astor place Post-office, will meet immediate attention, for one week.

WANTED—BY A LADY, RESPECTABLY CONnected, and with first-class references, an engagement as housekeeper, or upper nurse, where the duties would not be menial, and where experience and kindness would be duly appreciated. Apply to Mrs. C. B., No. 23 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND chambermaid, by a competent young woman who has lived over two years in her situation, where she can be seen until suited; no objection to go to the country. No. 60 East 23d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to travel with a family to Europe, or the South, or California, or Australia, or any place; has the best of reference, and can dress ladies' hair, and is a good seamstress. Can be seen at No. 28 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY as traveling companion to a lady; is capable of taking charge of her wardrobe, and willing to make herself useful. Address MARY HOWARD, Perth Amboy, N. J. References exchanged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERican girl, a situation in a respectable private family to do light chamberwork and waiting, or as waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 120 East 23d-st. until engaged.

WANTED—BY A SMART, CLEAN, TIDY YOUNG woman who understands her business well, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. The lady with whom she has lived last can recommend her highly. Call for two days at No. 50 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to do the work of a small family, as good plain cook, and first-rate washer and ironer. Has good reference from where she lived for four years. Call at No. 258 16th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference given from her last employer; no objections to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 167 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY ONE who perfectly understands her business; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 123 West 19th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 73 West 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY YOUNG woman to do chamberwork and waiting and assist with washing; has no objection to go in the country; has four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROtestant woman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 156 24th-st., near 2d av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as seamstress in a private family; is capable of doing all kinds of sewing; has no objection to tend a child or travel with a family. Call at her present employer, No. 331 West 23d-st., below 10th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE, INtelligent Scotch girl a situation in a family going to Europe, as nurse for children, or to wait upon ladies; excellent recommendations can be given. Apply, for four days, at No. 62 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; she understands cutting and fitting well; she has no objection to travel; she has the best of City references. Call at No. 118 East 16th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, SITUAtions; one as chambermaid and waiter, or child's nurse; and the other to do general housework; have the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 265 West 24th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a Protestant, who understands her business in all its branches; can make all kinds of pies, puddings, desserts, soups, and every kind of meat and pastry. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 23 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Best of references given. Call at No. 84 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation in a first-class family as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and plain seamstress. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 26 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress; is fond of children; or as chambermaid; has the best of City reference; would prefer to go in the country for the Summer; call at No. 299 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer, or would be willing to do general housework; best City reference. Inquire at No. 62 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do the general housework of a small private family; has no objection to go to the country; good City reference given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 132½ West 33d-st., two doors west of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family as good cook and first-rate washer and ironer, and can bake good bread. Has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 336 6th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation in a respectable private family as chambermaid and waitress, or as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, in the fancy store No. 85 East 15th-st. Has the best of City reference.

WANTED.—A WIDOW, WITH ONE CHILD, IS desirous of an engagement as housekeeper to a widower, where a good home would be considered almost equivalent to wages. Address Mrs. WILSON, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or light chamberwork and take care of children; no objection to the country or traveling. Call at No. 26 2d-av., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, as chambermaid and waiter; has City reference as to character and competency; understands fine washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 678 Houston-st., room No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 188 East 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to take the care of children; capable of teaching the English branches and needlework, or give lessons by the day. Good references given. Address A. J. M., at this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 298 29th-st., between 9th and 10th sts., top floor, front room, for three days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and sewing. Has good City reference. No objection to the country. Call at 163 East 26th st., third floor, two doors from 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A REspectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference given as to character and capability. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 37 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH GIRL to do chamberwork and fine washing in a private family. Best City reference. Apply at No. 26 West 26th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABle Protestant girl, to mind children; no objection to chamberwork or washing; best City reference from her last place. Call at 377 10th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN of good capacity; is a first rate waiter, or will do chamberwork and assist in washing. Has the best of references. Apply at No. 118 East 14th-st, corner 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as first-rate cook; has good City reference. Apply at No 187 West 13th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as seamstress. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 86 Charlton-st., second floor, in the rear.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT YOUNG WOmen. Situations in one family, the one as laundress and the other to wait on a lady. Call at No. 50 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a young woman who perfectly understands her business as a family seamstress, in all its branches. Can be seen for two days, at No. 42 East 26th-st., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; no objection to do light chamberwork; is accustomed to care of children and can do all kinds of family sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful. No objection to go any distance in the country. City references given. Inquire at No. 152 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., to be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLEaged woman, a situation to take care of a baby from its birth, or grown children; she has lived in the most respectable families. Can do plain sewing, fine washing and ironing if required. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 126 Clinton-place, near 6th av.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, NEAT AND tidy girls, situations in the City, or a few miles in the country; one as cook, in a genteel private family; is almost excellent baker, understands meats and poultry, the other as a good nurse, and to do plain, neat sewing, embroidery or washing. Wages, $7 and $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE PROTESTANT American young woman, a situation, as thorough meat and pastry cook; makes bread, cakes, pies, jellies, creams and preserves of all kinds; would assist to wash and iron; is careful and obliging; would go to the country; can get up dinners in any style. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to go to Europe as lady's maid, or to take care of children; has been to Europe before for three years; does not be sea-sick. The best of reference can be given for four years. Call or address MARY, No. 1,074 Broadway, in the druggist's, corner of 31st st. Would engage to go now or any time the coming Summer.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or chamberwork and sewing, or as regular laundress; can do fine muslins in the neatest manner, and French fluting; the most satisfactory reference can be given; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 107 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to take care of children, or the entire charge of a baby, or as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to make herself generally useful; the best of City reference can be given from her last place; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 240 Mulberry st., between Houston and Prince sts., in the rear.

WENTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to do the general house work of a small family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and can do chamberwork; would go a short distance in the country; has lived two years in her last place. Call at No. 91 25th-st., near the 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT, TIDY GIRLS, situations in the City or country—one as seamstress; does up linens in style; understands shirt-ironing thoroughly; or regular chambermaid, and to do fine washing; wages $6. The other as nurse; is 14; a neat sewer; willing and obliging; will wait on a lady who boards; wages $3. Call at No. 216 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS PLAIN COOK washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by an efficient and well-recommended girl. A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid. They, with others, can be seen at WALLACE'S Office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn, until suited.

WANTED—BY A COOK, A SITUATION IN A small private family; is an active, upright woman, and would go as seamstress if required; understands both thoroughly; has no objection to go in the country; the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 87 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waiter in a respectable, plain family; or as chambermaid and neat sewer, or as neat sewer and to take care of a baby; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at her last place, No. 65 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish Protestant woman as waitress, or as chambermaid; understands her business perfectly in each capacity. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 68 West 18th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation to do chamberwork, fine washing and ironing; can do fluting beautifully. Has the very best of City recommendations. Can be seen at No. 125 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for a few days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid, or waiter. Has good City references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. 168 3d-av., in the shoe store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or as seamstress and chambermaid, by a respectable woman. Has the best of City references. Has no objection to travel. Apply at No. 188 Fulton av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. Good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 150 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' MAID and seamstress, or companion to an invalid lady. The advertiser is a Protestant, understands her business perfectly, and has no objections to assist generally. City reference. Address A. B., No. 270 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND ASsist in washing and ironing, is a good baker; the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 32 33d-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as lady's maid, or as first rate seamstress; understands dressmaking and hair dressing, and doing up fine muslins. Best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 329 6th av., between 26th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as nurse and seamstress; she is fond of children. Has the best of reference. No objections to the country. Call at No. 163 East 21st, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waiter or chambermaid, or to take care of growing children; no objection to country; best of City reference. Call at No. 40 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, the work of a few private families by the day or week; she thoroughly understands her business, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and fine washing, by one who thoroughly understands handling and French fluting, or as laundress only, in a respectable family; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 276 1st-av, near 16th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable Protestant woman to do the general housework of a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 166 24th-st., near 2d av., room No. 9, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook, and to assist with the washing; has good City references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days. Inquire at No. 78 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the housework of a private family; the country preferred, with good recommendations. Call at No. 264 1st av.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as chambermaid and laundress; understands fluting, and has permission to refer to her present employer, No. 8 Neilson-place, opposite Mercer-st Church.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing. Good City references. Call at No. 121 West 26th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do the general housework of a private family; lived five years in her last place. Has good City reference. Call at No. 172 Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; would do general housework in a small family; is willing to go in the country; reference given. Call at No. 3 2d-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress or chamberwork and fine washing; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 139 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; understands all kinds of fine sewing embroidery, hair dressing and dressmaking; has good City reference. Address MARGARET, *Times* office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY AN EXperienced woman, one who understands her business in all its branches; can be seen at No. 8 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUation as nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid or waitress; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 168 3d av., in the shoe store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has best of City reference from her last place, where she was 4 years. Apply at No. 929 Broadway, near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 22 Bond-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, BY A RESpectable woman. Can be highly recommended by the last family she has lived with. Address No. 27 West 12th-st,

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress, or chambermaid and cook, by a respectable young woman; has the best City reference. Call at No. 176 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUAtion to cook, wash and iron, or for chamberwork and waiting. Good City references given. Apply at No. 222 West 26th-st., between 6th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL WISHES to find a place in a family to talk French with children; the very best references. Apply at No. 5 10th-av., before 12 M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A respectable young woman, not long arrived from Dublin. Can refer to families of highest respectability in this City. Apply at No. 2 Bowling Green.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS TO take charge of any family requiring understanding and fitting ladies' dresses. Apply at No. 426 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, with good City reference; has lived in the most respectable families; can be seen at No. 28 4th-av., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 166 Henry-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION TO do chamberwork and sewing or take care of children. Call at No. 166 West 16th-st., front basement.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do light housework or take care of children, or both. Address ELLEN, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook in a private family in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 West 21st-st., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED.—A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress. Is a good sewer; has no objection to do chamberwork for a private family; is willing and obliging, and desirous of making herself generally useful. The best of City references from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 134 7th-av., second door from 23d st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant girl, as seamstress and lady's maid, or seamstress and fine washer; no objection to the country, or would travel with a family to Europe or California as nurse; has the best of City reference; also, a young girl as laundress. Can be seen for the week at No. 1,015 Broadway, in the store.

WANTED.—A SITUATION IS DESIRED BY A very trustworthy and well recommended young woman as thorough housekeeper or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; understands her business in every capacity. Apply at No. 378 6th av. Wages moderate.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN THE CITY OR country, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as waiter and chambermaid, as seamstress and nurse, as fine laundress and chambermaid, and to do general housework by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress, is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from birth; no objection to the country. Best of City reference given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 231 West 26th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and laundress in a private family; can do all kinds of embroidery, or would make herself generally useful. Good reference given. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY YOUNG WOMEN, who lived several years in their last places; one as cook, one as chambermaid and waitress, one as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; one as seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; one to do general housework. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN WANTS a situation; also two American women, all Protestants; are good workers, willing and have good references. Inquire at the Large Institute and Home of Domestics No. 138 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as nurse and chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 96 27th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress, or chambermaid. Can do the very best fine washing. No objections to the country. Has the best of references. Apply at No. 73 West 19th st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation, as waitress; has good City references; no objection to the country. Apply corner of Broadway and 18th-st., in the drug store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as children's nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 358 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or nurse, or would assist in washing and ironing, by a good Protestant woman. Refers to T. H. Rodman, No. 129 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND SEAMstress, or to do light chamberwork and sewing, by a competent person. Good City reference given. Apply at 100 West 17th-st. between 6th and 7th avs. for two days.

A PARISIAN LADY, SPEAKING THE English language fluently having had some years' experience in book-keeping and commerce, (in Paris,) wishes to obtain a situation in a similar capacity in the United States, or as a governess in a school. She will give references from the last family where she has been residing, and others as to her character and ability in both branches. Address PARISIAN, at the office of this paper.

UNE DAME PARISIENNE DESIRANT voyager, voudrait trouver une place dans une famille qui aille en Europe. Elle peut fournir les meilleurs recommandations. S'adressez No. 239 10th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses well, and is also a good vegetable gardener; understands all kinds of work about a place; is willing to make himself useful to his employer; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN YOUNG man, a Protestant, wants a situation as waiter in a private family, in City or country. He understands his business perfectly, and has the best of City references for honesty, sobriety and capability. Can be seen at his present employer's, or send a note to No. 255 4th-av., 3d door above 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as porter, or to drive a horse and wagon, and make himself generally useful to his employer; can write well, and can give the highest references as to honesty, sobriety and faithfulness. Address PORTER, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman or groom; would assist in gardening, or make himself useful otherwise. No objection to the country. Can be highly recommended by his last employer, whom he has served nearly four years. Address F. G., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable young man, who understands his business; has good reference as to honesty, sobriety, and capability; is willing to make himself useful; no objection to City or country. Call, or address COACHMAN, No. 345 7th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as coachman and groom. He perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a safe driver; can take care of a vegetable garden, and will make himself useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 171 Hester st., first floor, back room.

WANTED.—A SINGLE COLORED MAN WISHES a situation in a private family as groom and coachman; he perfectly understands his business; would have no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 59 Water-st., corner Peck-slip.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A respectable man in a private family. He perfectly understands his business, the care and management of horses. Has lived in his place for 5 years. Can be highly recommended from last employer. Address C. M., *Times* Office, or Mr. FRAINOR, saddler, No. 514 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family or genteel boarding house. Understands waiting on an invalid gentleman. Best of City reference. Call at No. 151 Elizabeth-st., rear, first floor.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A sober, steady man, who understands his business in all its branches, and can give good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address N. B., *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family or boarding house, by a steady, respectable man, with good City reference. Call at No. 806 Broadway, corner 12th-st., in the trunk store, or No. 904 Broadway, near 20th st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE COLORED MAN, A situation as coachman in a private family; he perfectly understands his business. Can give the best of City reference. Call or address M. C., for two days, at No. 259 Water-st., corner of Peck-slip.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE, INdustrious man as porter in a hotel. Has no objection to go to the country. Has good reference for capability. Address J. C., Box No. 160 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, who understands the care and management of horses, to work in a garden, and would make himself generally useful. Address GERMAN, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 20 YEARS OF age, a situation in some wholesale business down town. The best of City reference can be given, if required. Address, for three days, O. G. S., *Times* Office.

GARDENERS AND FARMERS.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND WIFE; one is a gardener and farmer, and can take excellent care of horses and cattle, and understands the raising of them; the wife is a dairy and poultry woman, and would do any kind of family work; they have the best recommendations for industry, fidelity and steadiness; the wife is an excellent baker; they have lived in their last situation six years. Address C. B. H., at this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A thoroughly practical man; is competent in every department of the business—greenhouse, grapery, &c.; refers to the gentleman with whom he last lived, and to several of the most respectable nurserymen in New-York, to whom he is well known. Address HORTICULTURIST, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A steady, sober man; has had long experience in this country and in Europe; has lived in good places up the North River, which his character will satisfy; understands his business perfectly. Any communication or address to J. HOGAN, No. 288 10th-av., will be attended to.

WANTED.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUAtion as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in all its different departments, to the fruit cultivation and the laying out of ground. Any gentleman wishing to engage such a man may address, by note or otherwise, to C. F., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

GARDENER WANTED—ONE COMPETENT TO take entire charge of a garden, with good references, may address W. F., at this office. One having a wife, who can milk and willing to act as cook, would be preferred.

WANTED—A FARMER'S SITUATION, BY A MAN of large experience in farming and gardening for the Washington Market, understands what suits the market. The best of City reference given to that effect. Address X., *Times* Office, for 3 days.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—A BASS SINGER FOR A CHURCH quartette—Episcopal. Must have a good voice, sing in tune, and read music fairly. Address G. P., box No. 2,032 Post-Office.

MUSICAL.—AN ALTO, EXPERIENCED IN Church Music, and having superior reference desires an engagement in a choir. Address ALTO, *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

EDITOR WANTED.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a competent and experienced person to act as Editor of a Commercial newspaper, one that understands (and none other need make application) figures and statistics generally, and acquainted with manufactures, such as cotton, wool, &c. Address DAVID, Box No. 167 *Times* office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN YOUTH, ABOUT 17 years of age, to do the general work required in a clothing store. Must bring good references as to honesty and capacity. Inquire at No. 202 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms in a desirable location. These furnishing their own rooms preferred. Inquire at No. 222 West 31 st.

BOARDING.—NO. 79 NINTH-STREET.—SUPERIor rooms, large and small, to let with or without board, at moderate prices. The accommodations of the house are unsurpassed and the best of references can be given if required. Apply early on the premises.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENTLEman and his wife, can be accommodated with board in a private family. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 50 Fourth-av.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let with board, single or together; also, single rooms for gentlemen. Family private. References exchanged. apply at No. 141 West 34th st.

BOARDING.—ST. JOHN'S PARK—NO. 20 BEACH-st., one of the most delightful places in the City. Will be vacated this week the entire 2d floor; will be let separate or together, with full or partial board.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, DEsiring board in a private family, where home comforts may be enjoyed, may apply at No. 48 Livingston-st., one door from Court, Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR FAMIlies, or a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 143 Madison st, near Pike st.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with board in a pleasant location in the VIIth Ward. Apply at No 197 Monroe-st.

BOARDING.—SECOND-FLOOR FRONT ROOM and bedroom; also, front room and bedroom on third floor; full or partial board; at No. 59 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARLOR AND bedroom, suitable for single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife; also, a room on the third floor, may be obtained at No. 93 Clark st., convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, and very near the cars. References required.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A PLEASant front parlor (with bedroom connecting if desired) on second floor, furnished or not, may be had, with board, in a small private family, at No. 292 Henry-st. 7 and 10 minutes from South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and lady, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a fine large room, furnished or unfurnished, within 4 minutes' walk of Wall or South ferries. Apply at No. 246 Hicks-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—CAN be obtained, where all the comforts of a home may be enjoyed, within five minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall st. Ferry; pleasant garden attached to the house; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 70 Willow-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms in a quiet family may be had for a gentleman and wife, or for single gentlemen, at No. 38 Willow st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ABOUT TEN MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall st. Ferries; first-class private boarding house, pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with a very pleasant and comfortable room, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Neatly furnished rooms in a quiet family for a lady and gentleman, and for one single gentleman. Inquire at No. 54 Willow-st

TENTH-STREET, No. 36.—A FEW PLEASant rooms can be had, with full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. Also, a room suitable for a physician; can be had with or without board.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A FRONT PARLOR and bedroom, on the second floor, with hot and cold water, bath, &c., suitable for a gentleman and wife, or so, a furnished room for a single gentleman. Private family. Inquire at No. 72 2d av. References exchanged.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A HIGHLY RESPECTable private family, occupying a first class brownstone house, would accommodate a genteel family and three or four single gentlemen with first class board—rooms furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 101 West 25th st., between 5th and 9th avs. Location delightful for a Summer residence.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife can have the best of board and one or two large well-furnished rooms in a pleasant neighborhood, in a small private family, at No. 130 West 25th st. Best reference given and required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in this City, not above 30th-st.; or in Brooklyn, near Wall st. Ferry; terms must be moderate and location desirable. Address C. S., at this office, with full particulars.

BOARD WANTED IN ORANGE, N. J.—FOR the Summer months, for a gentleman, wife and son, 9 years old, two rooms required, a private family preferred. Address F. A., *Times* office, immediately.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a delightfully situated room on the second floor of No. 77 Willow st., Brooklyn Heights, five minutes' walk from Wall or Fulton Ferries.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM TO ONE OR TWO SINgle gentlemen, with partial board. The house is convenient to the ferries. Apply at No. 203 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant front room, with board and gas, on second floor. Apply at No 330 Broome-st.

TO LET—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board in a good location, near 5th-av. Address J. H., office of this paper.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board, in a private family, at No. 56 Troy-st., between Abingdon-place and 4th-st.

BOARDING AGENCY, NO. 289 BROADWAY.—Full particulars of desirable boarding-places in the City or country can be found by calling. Housekeepers in the City or country wishing to receive families or single parties for the season should apply early.

HOTELS.

RE-OPENING.—THE COLLINS HOTEL IS NOW open for the reception of guests. The whole establishment has been thoroughly renovated, and is in tip-top condition. Suites of rooms for families and individuals, with or without board, may be engaged for the Summer season, at most satisfactory prices. Baths and billiards in the house. E. W. NOYES, Proprietor.

SENATE HOUSE, NO. 910 BROADWAY.—Furnished apartments to let, singly or in suites. The above first-class house having been recently fitted up is now in readiness for the reception of families and single gentlemen. Terms, from $2 to $5 per week.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS WISHING A pleasant situation to board for the Summer season can be accommodated with large airy rooms, well furnished, by making early application at the country mansion-house, foot of 54th-st., surrounded by large gardens, near the banks of the East river. Take 3d-av. cars to 53d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FROM MAY 10—A NUMber of single gentlemen, or parties of six or eight persons can find rooms and board for the Summer, on Spyten Duyvil Hill, about four minutes' walk from the depot. Application can be made at No. 374 Broadway.

BOARD—AT A FARM-HOUSE, NEAR ARMONCK Village, Westchester County, N. Y., $5 per week. 35 miles from New-York. Location is healthy and pleasant. Address L. T., *Times* Office.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

W. HENDERSON, LATE OF INTELLIGENCE Office Nos. 75 and 77 Nassau-st., begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has removed his business to the first floor of No. 73, adjoining building, which he has fitted up in a very superior manner, and where he has always over two hundred well-recommended servants to select from, which renders it the most desirable in the City for families requiring good and efficient domestics. This office has no connection with any other.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of Faithful Domestics, established in Chambers-st. 1825, now No. 6 6th-av., has now some of the most reliable and excellent servants, Protestant and Catholic. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

TABLE CUTLERY.—BEST MAKE ENGL

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

SPECIAL SALE of SPLENDID CARPETING, WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, No. 119 Broadway, will sell on SATURDAY, May 8, A beautiful assortment of VELVET TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, INGRAIN AND VENETIAN CARPETING, Together with Mattings, Rugs, Table Covers and other goods in the line to which they invite the particular attention of the trade and persons wishing to purchase for furnishing.

Catalogues and goods ready early on morning of sale.

W.B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF SPLENDID ROSEWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MADE BY ROTH & GOLDSMITH, BROCADE PARLOR SUITES, VALUABLE PIANO-FORTE, SUPERB PAINTINGS, BEAUTIFUL CARPETS, COSTLY VASES, &c.

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) May 8, at 10½ o'clock,

Embracing a large and magnificent collection of rare and valuable furniture, unique and recherché works of art, &c., contained in the large dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., the sale of which will be without reserve, and take place rain or shine. Full descriptive catalogues will be ready at the house on the morning of sale.

FURNITURE OF THE HOUSE CONSISTS IN PART OF

Splendidly carved rosewood parlor furniture, embracing three full suites in rich brocade, with slip covers, all in perfect order; pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs and brackets; Turkish and reception chairs, in rich brocade and medallion tapestry; superior rosewood piano forte, music cabinet, with statuary top; etageres, with marble tops and mirror doors, silk and lace curtains, French secretary, Italian cottage chairs, centre, sofa and pier tables; superb paintings on canvas and glass, including "The Lovers," "Midsummer," "Shepherd," a beautiful fruit piece, Parian statuettes of "Flora," "Painting and Music," "Day," "Flower Boy and Girl," &c.; chambers furnished throughout in rosewood; amoire a glace, bois de rose, 600 yards of rich carpets, fine hair mattresses and bedding, with everything pertaining to elegantly-furnished apartments.

Dining-room furniture of every description, fine extension-table and oak dining chairs, marble-top buffet, rich French and India China, cut-glass, pearl and ivory cutlery, ruby and silver ware, with everything to be found in a fashionable furnished residence, which, to be fully appreciated, must be examined. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock precisely in the dining-room.

N. B.—Deposits will be required from all purchasers, and reliable persons will be in attendance to cart or ship the goods.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pier glass, piano, carpeting, &c., At auction, At 10½ o'clock, without reserve, the entire splendid and richly-carved rosewood and mahogany parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture but little used and all in good order, contained in the large house No. 86 West 11th-st., THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 7. No postponement on any account. The whole has been made to order, and comprises, in part, as follows:

PARLORS.

Rich tapestry Brussels carpets, splendid rosewood library bookcase, shades, lace curtains, valuable oil-paintings, marble-top etageres, with mirror doors and backs; mantel vases, reception and Voltaire chairs, carved rosewood marble top centre, side and sofa tables, large plate-glass pier and mantel mirrors, with marble consoles. En suite—Two very richly-carved solid rosewood parlor suites, covered with satin brocade and green silk velvet; piano-forte, full 7-octave, in oak with pearl—a splendid instrument; also, ornaments in great variety.

CHAMBERS

Are furnished with ingrain and velvet carpets, spring-seat chairs and rockers, arm chairs, toilet sets, clocks mirrors, marble top dressing bureaus, with washstands to match, made of solid rosewood and mahogany; 2-piure curled hair mattresses; also, spring mattresses, bolsters and pillows; solid rosewood Elizabethan and Gothic bedsteads, together with other chamber furniture.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,

and so forth.

The furniture to be removed immediately after the sale.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF all the rich and costly goods contained in the large and private mansion No. 248 West 23d-st., near 8th-av. and London Terrace, THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 7, at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely. This sale is well worthy the attention of the public, as the goods are all first class, in good order, embracing an endless variety of rosewood and mahogany furniture, decorations works of art, &c., suitable to genteel housekeeping. A partial list from the catalogue is here subjoined:

In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension tables, buffets, and chairs to match; besides a great variety of kitchen utensils. China dinner and tea sets, silver-ware, castors, spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut glass and Bohemian ware.

In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables easy chairs, and fauteuils; bronzes, clocks, vases fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries; rosewood piano, 7-octave; fine engravings.

In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches chairs carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c., eighteen pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Sale to commence at 10½ A. M. precisely. Catalogues can be had at the house.

HENRY LINDSLEY, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ALL THE BEAUTIFUL AND COSTLY FURNITURE CONTAINED IN HOUSE NO. 162 LEXINGTON-AVENUE—LINDSLEY & SHATTUCK will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 7, at 10½ o'clock, precisely.

DINING-ROOM—Large lot of beautiful glassware, China, ents crockery, silverware, cutlery, extension table, sofa, oak chairs, &c.

PARLORS—Three suites parlor furniture, in rosewood, French brocatel and velvet, richly carved and in floc order; mantel and pier French plate mirrors, reception chairs in medallion Turkish chairs and lounges, mahogany sofas, arm chairs, etageres, paintings by old masters, mantel ornaments, Parian ware, lace curtains, marble-top centre tables, velvet carpet, &c.

CHAMBERS—Hair mattresses, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, washstands, bureaus, pillows, bolsters, beautiful decorated chamber suite, China and stone toilet sets, mirrors, paintings, sofas, carpets, stair carpets, &c., and a large lot of articles not mentioned, but which will be found in catalogues on the morning of sale. Cash deposit required of every purchaser.

Auctioneers' office, Room No. 6 Bank of Commerce.

JNO. LEVISON, Auctioneer—Office No. 281 Broadway.

LARGE SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK of Elm Park, Bloomingdale Road, consisting of horses, wagons, harness, cows, heifers, furniture, oil-paintings, garden utensils, &c. &c., on FRIDAY, May 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.: 1 fine gray horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, 6 years old, very stylish, gentle and fast; 1 bay horse, "Ginger," 15 hands high, and well known as an excellent road horse; 1 bay mare, 15½ hands high, 5 years old, very stylish and fine way of going, and promises to be very fast; 1 Sandford's portable heater, and other articles too numerous to mention; the whole to be sold without reserve, as the owner has no further use for them. Descriptive catalogues will be ready on the day of sale. Terms cash.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BILLIARD TABLES, CARPETS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday) May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Beekman-st., a large amount of good household furniture of various kinds, composed in part of rosewood parlor suites in satin damask; velvet and other carpets; one mahogany billiard table balls, cushions, &c., together with sofas, tête-a-têtes, couches, marble-top furniture, bookcases and secretaries, dressing bureaus, engravings, oak and other hat stands, dining and extension tables, rattan and easy chairs, dining and card maple chairs, together with any quantity of other furniture not enumerated. N. B.—All the above goods must be removed this day and to-morrow morning.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF CROCKERY, CHINA, CUT-GLASSWARE, &c.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 158 Broadway, 100 crates and casks crockery, China and Rockingham ware, manufactured by the Southern Porcelain Company of Augusta, Ga., and now offered for the first time in this market, consisting of pitchers of every variety, tea pots, spittoons, cake pans, blanc mange moulds, &c.

200 packages French cut-glass ware.

150 packages American cut-glass ware.

Comprising a general assortment of first quality ware. Goods sold in lots to suit wholesale and retail dealers.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—J. W. HUNT will sell TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) May 8, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms No. 85 Nassau-st., a magnificent assortment of household furniture consisting, in part, of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in French satin brocade, plush and hair cloth; etageres, si ooards, wardrobes, tête-à-têtes, sofas, lounges, chairs, rockers, bedsteads, bureaus, enameled chamber suites, &c., &c. Also, velvet, tapestry, ingrain and other carpets; oil-cloth, crockery, cutlery, oil paintings, fancy goods, silver-plated ware, &c., &c. Sale positive. Catalogues, with full particulars, ready morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, May 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany chairs and tête-à-têtes, mahogany rockers, mahogany marble top card and centre table, extension dining and breakfast tables, mahogany marble top dressing bureaus and washstands, hair mattresses, straw palliasses, bolsters and pillows, oak C. S. dining-room chairs, mahogany sideboards, office furniture, desks, chairs, stools, &c., in all embracing a general assortment.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL sell, THIS DAY, (Friday) May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 128 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels and three-ply carpets, rosewood and mahogany parlor suites covered in brocatel; bookcases, extension tables, cutlery, dinner and tea sets, gas chandeliers and brackets, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, bedding, &c., together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular Auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier and Enquirer, Morning Express, Daily News and Morning Herald.*

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—WM. S. MCILVAIN will sell THIS DAY and EVERY DAY THIS WEEK at the seed store No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, moss, climbing and monthly roses, honeysuckles, westarias, dahlias, verbenas, salvias, heliotropes, &c., in fine order from P. HENDERSON, Jersey City. Every convenience for packing and shipping. Descriptive catalogues.

THOS. D. DOUBLEDAY, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF Grocery and Liquor Store and Lodging House, with fixtures, contents and two years lease on the premises, No. 613 Grand-st., (near the ferry,) on MONDAY, the 10th day of May, at 10 o'clock, being the property of John Bottcher, deceased. Sale positive for cash. By order of the Surrogate.

THOMAS C. FIELDS, Public Administrator.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay horse, about 14 hands high, kind and gentle.

Also, a double pung and harness, all in good order.

JOHN E. VAN ALSTYNE HAVING RE-moved to No. 10 Nassau-st., his most popular sale of carpetings, &c., will be resumed on SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, for FRIDAY, May 7. The advertisement for this day is good.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD WILL, STOCK AND FIXtures of a most eligibly located saloon. It has been established for some years, does a prosperous business, and could be, with an attentive and gentlemanly proprietor, be made, with little labor, a most satisfactorily paying concern. It is on the leading thoroughfare between this City and Brooklyn, and in the very best part of the street. Address WM THOMPSON, No. 63 Fulton-st., or No. 75 Nassau-st., room No. 5.

WESTERN LANDS TO EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.—I wish to exchange lands, in Indiana or Iowa, on fair terms. These are not "trading lands," but are good farming lands, located adjoining actual settlers, and good improvements are made around them. To any retailer wishing to retire and dispose of his stock, this will be a good opening. Address CHARLES MASON, Howard Hotel, stating when and where an interview may be had.

THE PROPRIETOR OF A PLOW FACTORY and foundry, well established and having a good run of trade, wishes to take a partner with from $3,000 to $4,000, for the purpose of extending the business and relieving himself of part of the labors of the concern. To a good business man this is a favorable opening. The works are situated in a rich and healthy agricultural district, about 60 miles from New-York. For further information address PLOWS, *Times* office.

STARCH FACTORY FOR SALE.—THE Crooked Creek starch Factory, at Madison, Ind., advertised to be sold 3d April inst., on foreclosure of mortgage, was (in consequence of some informal proceedings) unavoidably adjourned to 15th May next at which time the sale will positively take place. For the particulars, address T. T. CRITENDEN, Madison, Ind., or JOHN WARNE, No. 262 Greenwich-st., New-York.

RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE for a house in the City, the stock, fixtures, &c., of a large dry goods store in one of the most flourishing towns in Connecticut. It is an old-established concern, and the reason for selling is, the owner has other business in the City. For particulars, apply to W. H LUSH, Land Office, No. 292 4th-av.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—A store of twenty-four years' standing, with a valuable stock of books, which the subscriber offers for sale in consequence of the loss of sight. He will continue to sell at reduced prices until he meets with a purchaser to buy the whole stock. ABRAHAM MAZE, No. 257 Bleecker-st.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A BUSINESS WHICH has been established 14 years, which, in the hands of an energetic person, will pay 100 per cent. Will be sold cheap for cash. The proprietor wishes to retire from business. Address J. B., Brooklyn Post-Office. All communications strictly confidential.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—HULL, ENGINE, and boiler in excellent order for business. Size of boat 180 feet long, 26 feet beam; engine 36 inch cylinder, 9-foot stroke, well adapted for passengers, freight, or towing. Will be sold low, and on favorable terms. Apply to TILLINGHAST & CO., No. 22 South-st.

FOR SALE—A BUTCHER'S SHOP, WITH FIXtures, and a good run of customers. Inquire corner of 24th-st. and 9th-av. Call from 6 A. M. to 2.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE COPARTnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BOWERS & BEECKMAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1858. HENRY BOWERS, Jr., GILBERT L. BEECKMAN.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that a limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, relative to limited partnerships, under the firm of BOWERS, BEECKMAN & BRADFORD, Jr.

The general nature of the business to be transacted is the sale of Domestic Dry Goods and other Merchandise, upon commission, and dealing in merchandise generally, upon commission or otherwise, in the City of New-York. The general partners interested therein are HENRY BOWERS, Jr., GILBERT L. BEECKMAN, SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, Jr., FRANK C. HUNTINGTON, and HENRY BEECKMAN GRAHAM, all of whom reside in the City of New-York.

The special partner interested therein is SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, who resides at West Roxbury, in the State of Massachusetts and, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock the sum of $150,000 in cash. The period at which the said partnership is to commence is the first day of May, 1858, and it is to continue for three years, to wit, until the first day of May, 1861.

Dated NEW YORK, May 1, 1858.

HENRY BOWERS, Jr.,
GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, Jr.,
FRANK C. HUNTINGTON,
HENRY BEECKMAN GRAHAM,
SAMUEL D. BRADFORD.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of FISHER & DENNY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the name of the firm will hereafter be used only in settlement of the affairs. (Signed,)

ABIJAH FISHER,
THOS. DENNY.

No. 8 JAUNCEY COURT, May 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP—The subscribers have formed a copartnership under the firm of THOMAS DENNY & CO., for the transaction of a general Banking and Commission business at No. 8, Jauncey Court, Wall-st.

THOMAS DENNY,
JAMES SMITH
of Philadelphia.
THOMAS DENNY, Jr.

May 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF EDWARD BANKER & SON, Ship Chandlers, is this day dissolved by the retirement from business of EDWARD BANKER. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

E. BANKER,
JAMES H. BANKER.

NEW YORK, May 1, 1858.

NOTICE—The undersigned will continue the Ship Chandlery business on his own account at No. 49 South-st.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1858. JAMES H. BANKER.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of JOHN DE LAMATER & SON is dissolved by the death of the son, SAMUEL DE LAMATER. All persons having claims against the late firm will present the same to the undersigned for liquidation JOHN DE LAMATER,

May 4, 1858. No. 209 10th-st.

N. B.—The undersigned will continue business on his own account. JOHN DE LAMATER.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr CLAASSEN, who continues the business, is alone authorized to use the firm's name in liquidation, and to whom all debts due late firm are to be paid. H. CLAASSEN.

New-York, May 6, 1858. JAMES WILKINSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of TROTT & OGSTON, for the purchase and sale on commission of foreign exchange, notes, &c., at No. 36 Exchange-place.

C. D. TROTT.
GEORGE W. OGSTON.

May 1, 1858.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND WOOD.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until the (19) nineteenth day of May next, at 12 o'clock M., for the Coal and Wood required for the Public Schools of this City, for the ensuing year, say (1,500) fifteen hundred tons of coal, (1,500) fifteen hundred cords of oak wood and (300) three hundred cords of pine wood, more or less.

The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, of (2,240) twenty-two hundred and forty pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins, at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, and the coal be furnished from the mines so named, if accepted, and must state the price per ton of 2,240 pounds.

The oak wood to be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three feet long, nor less than three inches in diameter, delivered, sawed and piled, and, when required, split, in the yards, cellars or vaults of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority.

The pine wood to be the best Virginia pine, not less than three (3) feet and six (6) inches long.

The proposals must state the price per cord of 128 cubic feet, solid measure, for the pine and the oak wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load; the splitting being required only for primary schools that are without male janitors.

The wood and coal will be inspected, measured and weighed by, and delivered, under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, said coal and wood to be delivered at the schools where ordered, as follows: two-thirds of the quantity of wood, from the 25th of May to the 2d of July; two thirds of the quantity of the coal, from the 20th of July to the 1st of October next; and the remainder as required by the Committee. The contract for this fuel to be binding until May 25, 1859.

Security for the faithful performance of the contracts will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signature of the proposed sureties.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals and the contracts to be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
GEORGE WHITE,
DANIEL SLOTE,
TERRENCE FARLEY,
OLIVER H. LEE,
} Committee on Supplies.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the School Officers of the Xth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, May 17, at noon, for altering and repairing Ward School No. 7, in Chrystie, near Hester-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimates for each branch of work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for mason work" and "Proposals for carpenter work," and each estimate must be accompanied by two responsible names as sureties. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed proper for the public interests to do so.

DANIEL SLOTE,
JOHN J. MCGOWAN, M.D.,
THEODORE WARE,
} Committee.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF SEWER COMMISSIONERS, No. 355 FULTON-ST., APRIL 15, 1858.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF EARTHENWARE DRAIN PIPE.—The Brooklyn Board of Sewer Commissioners have adopted earthenware pipe for a large portion of the sewerage of the city, and as a very large amount will be required, they invite the attention of manufacturers to the subject, and request them to call at this office and examine the patterns adopted. Those who desire to compete for furnishing pipe, are requested to send samples of their manufacture with their prices.

JOHN H. PRENTICE, President.

J. CARSON BREVOORT, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—Together with shafting, pulleys, belts, &c.; engine is 14 horse power, and nearly new; locomotive boiler first-class. Price of the whole $900, not half the original cost. Inquire of S. H. COOPER, No. 105 East 30th-st., near Lexington-av.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the patent Cement Roof Paint, 1 cent per square foot; warranted for three years. Apply at 191 Fulton-st., basement.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE,		
HOLLAND,	GREAT BRITAIN,	IRELAND,
PORTUGAL,	BELGIUM,	SPAIN,
GERMANY,	SWITZERLAND,	ITALY,
	RUSSIA,	SWEDEN.
	ALSO, ON	
ATHENS,	BEYROUT,	CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM,	ALEXANDRIA,	CAIRO,
	&c. &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills of Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

CHARLES D. TROTT. GEORGE W. OGSTON.

TROTT & OGSTON,
FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND NOTE BROKERS,
No. 36 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell Foreign Exchange, Notes, &c., and negotiate Loans on commission.

REFERENCES:

A Belmont, Esq.,	Messrs. N. L. & G. Griswold,
Messrs. Riggs & Co.,	J. L. Jaffray & Sons,
Canmann & Co.,	F. Cottenet & Atherton,
Barclay & Livingston,	F. & Victor Achelis.
Messrs. Bowens, Beeckman & Bradford, Jr.	

FRANCIS & JAMES KAIN,
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 39 Exchange-place, near William-st
New York.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and the Canadas with dispatch, on the most favorable terms. Loans and business paper negotiated. Stocks, bonds, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders solicited.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,

NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN CO'S BUILDING. Orders from any part of the United States for the investment of money, purchase or sale of securities, collection of coupons, dividends, interest or rents, executed promptly. Remittances for sales and collections forwarded by the next mail in certificates of deposit payable at the Manhattan Bank, New-York. Securities bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW YORK,
ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

COLLECTIONS.

The undersigned having perfected his arrangements with reliable correspondents, is now prepared to collect drafts and notes payable in any part of this continent. The proceeds will be discounted when desired on receipt of telegraphic advice of payment.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of the assignment hereinafter mentioned, notice is hereby given to the holders of all drafts drawn by SATHER & CHURCH, of San Francisco, upon the American Exchange Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere, or upon DREXEL & CO., or upon the agents or correspondents of DREXEL & CO. that they are required to present such drafts to the undersigned, PETER NAYLOR, Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH, under a deed of assignment bearing date Dec. 21, 1857, at his office No. 76 Broad-street in the city of New York, by the 14th day of May next, for reception of a dividend thereon, under said assignment, which said Assignee will be ready to pay on that day, and that, in default of such presentment within such time, the holders of such drafts will, in virtue of a provision to that effect contained in the said deed of assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the preference in their favor created by such assignment. It is particularly requested that the First and Second of each Draft should be presented.

PETER NAYLOR,
Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH.

NEW-YORK, March 10, 1858.

$8,000.—WANTED TO BORROW ON bond and mortgage on valuable improved property in the city of Troy, $8,000. The loan is a desirable one to any person wishing to make investment in real estate out of the City of New-York; the property being worth more than double the amount, and renting for over $2,000 per annum. Interest will be made payable in the City of New-York. For further particulars, inquire of VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,
No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, corner 26th-st. and 4th av., on Tuesday, May 18. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stock will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 11th inst., until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 19th inst.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO., No. 66 WILLIAM-ST.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERIcan Guano Company are hereby notified that the Annual Election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company, on 12th May ensuing. The Polls will be open from 12 until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th May until 12th May inclusive.

JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 20, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R. Co., CHICAGO, May 3, 1858.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that the Annual Meeting of said Company for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on Wednesday, June 2, next, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of May, 1858, at the Broadway Bank, in the City of New-York, will be paid on that day on presentation at the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York. S. CHAMBERLAIN, Lessee of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE-BOAT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for any general business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 57 Beekman-st., New York, at 11 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, 20th inst.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Secretary and Treas'r.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1858.

INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE second Mortgage Bonds due the 1st day of May next will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of this Company and Bonds of '67, due May 1, 1858, will be paid on and after that date, at the Treasurer's office, corner of 26th-st and 4th-av.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer *pro tem.*

SAN FRANCISCO CITY BONDS.—ON AND after the 20th inst., the interest due in New-York, July 1, 1857, on the Civil Bonds and on the 10 per cent. Fire Bonds issued by the City of San Francisco will not be paid by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., but application must be made in San Francisco to the City Treasurer.

$4,500—$6,500, $7,500, FIRST MORTgages on City property, 7 per cent., for sale; a discount for cash. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.; and Watt-st. Ferry, Brooklyn.

THE LOAN OF $100 WANTED—BY A LADY who is about to open a first-class boarding-house. The loan is wanted for three months. Good security given. Address Mrs. C. LITTLE, Union-square Post-Office, for three days.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Bonds, bearing 7 per cent. interest. Coupons payable June and December. For sale by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 25 Wall-st.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS—IN VARIOUS COMPAnies throughout the United States, dividing 40 per cent. and upwards—a first-class investment—for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

VAN SCHAICK & DE FOREST, STOCK AND BOND BROKERS, No. 20 Exchange-place and No. 63 Beaver-st., New-York. J. VAN SCHAICK, C. A. DE FOREST, JR.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 3, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day, inclusive. SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

THE PARK BANK, New-York, May, 3, 1858.

AT AN ELECTION FOR NINETEEN DIrectors of this Bank, held this day, and for three Inspectors of next election, the following persons were duly elected:

DIRECTORS

Reuben W. Howes,	George H. Potts,	Joseph E. Bulkley,
Peter Hayden,	John H Macy,	Edmund M. Young,
Ellis F. Ayers,	Jno. S Dickerson	Robert Squires.
Arthur Leary,	Oliver Hoyt,	Levi P. Morton.
George J Byrd,	Melvin Whitney	B. B. Blydenburgh,
Terence Donnelly,	Joseph U. Orvis,	Wm. H. Fogg,
	William K. Kitchen.	

INSPECTORS.

Daniel Parish, Loring Andrews, Addington Reed.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, RUBEN W. HOWES, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

By order of the Board

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

LOAN OFFICES.

PERSONS IN WANT OF MONEY AND desirous to obviate the unpleasantness of applying to public places, can be accommodated by addressing a line to J. H., station C., corner of 4th and Troy sts., where they can obtain from $50 and upwards on any collateral security, consisting of all kinds of merchandise or personal property. N. B.—Immediate attention will be given to applicants, stating when and where an interview may be had.

PATENT LIGHTS FOR VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan. 19, 1858.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders, and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

$3 50 CONGRESS GAITERS, SPRING STYLE NOW READY; ALSO, 25 PATENT LEATHER BOOTS, AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST.

P. S.—THE ABOVE IS FIRST QUALITY AND WARRANTED.

FOR EUROPE.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 86 South-st.

Persons wishing to send for their friends in the old country, can obtain passage certificates to have them brought out in TAPSCOTT'S superior

LINES OF LIVERPOOL OR LONDON PACKETS,
At the lowest possible rates.

REMITTANCES

Drafts for £1 and upwards payable in any part of England, Ireland Scotland or Wales.

Circulars, with names of ships and other necessary information, furnished on application (if by letter inclosing postage stamp for reply) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 5
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, May 12
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 19
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, May 26
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 2
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, June 9
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 16
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, June 23

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO AND FROM EUROPE.—From New-York to Southampton, Havre and Bremen.

First Cabin.....$80 | Second Cabin.....$50

Certificates issued for passage from Europe, also.

The first-class paddle-wheel steamships

NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, E. L. TINKELPAUGH, Master,
ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Master,

will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at NOON precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS, viz.:

Leave New York for South-ampton, Havre and Bremen	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New York.
ARIEL.....May 15	June 12.	June 16.
NORTH STAR.....June 12	July 10.	July 14.

These steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage or freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON J. A. WOTTER, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has nine water tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA'S MAILS.

The mails by the *Europa*, at Boston, reached this City last evening. We receive, by this arrival, London and Liverpool papers of the 24th ult. inclusive.

We publish below an interesting discussion in the House of Lords, during which Lord DERBY declared that no exclusive privileges would be conferred on any transatlantic Telegraph Company.

We also publish the debate in the House of Commons on Dr. BERNARD and his alleged complicity in the attempt to assassinate the Emperor of the French. The Attorney-General announced that it was not the intention of the Government to proceed any further against the defendant after his recent acquittal.

The Paris Correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 22d of April, says:

"When noticing the very offensive article in the *Constitutionnel* of Tuesday on the acquittal of SIMON BERNARD—an article which, by the way, was regarded as a sort of pendant to the famous military addresses of the *Moniteur*—I declared my belief that M. RENEE, whose name was signed to it, had not the authority either of the Emperor or of the Cabinet collectively for what he did. That I was correct in this seems proved from the fact that M. RENEE has been dismissed from the post of political director of the *Constitutionnel* and *Pays*, both of which belong to the same proprietor; and I am assured that the cause of dismissal is the article in question. The fall of M. RENEE is broken by an indemnity of 50,000f., which it appears every political director of the paper has a right to in case of a removal so sudden as the present."

We learn, however, by later intelligence, that M. RENEE had been restored to his post.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says that the "French Government has decided that every exertion shall be used to prevent Frenchmen from participating, directly or indirectly, with the Slave trade all over the world. The Legislative Chambers are about being called upon to vote a new bill on Slave traffic."

The Duke of MALAKOFF had his first audience of the Queen on the 16th, and delivered his credentials as Ambassador from the Emperor of the French.

It appears that a further outlay of £172,000 is required to complete the *Leviathan*, making the total cost of the ship £804,522, or at the rate of £34 per ton builders' measurement. In order to raise the additional amount required, and to pay off the present liabilities of the Company—£211,282 11s. 10d. in all—it is proposed to issue debentures and preference shares. The vessel will not be completed before Autumn, when it is intended to make several preliminary voyages to America for the purpose of testing the ship's capabilities, and in the Spring to commence her voyages to India or Australia.

The India and China news was fully given in our telegram from Halifax.

Abandonment of the Proceedings Against Dr. Bernard.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Wednesday, April 22, 1858.

MR. ROEBUCK asked whether it was the intention of the Government to proceed with the indictment for the conspiracy against Dr. BERNARD?

The Attorney-General replied that the prosecution against Dr. BERNARD was commenced by the late Government. Counsel were employed on behalf of the CROWN, and during the proceedings before the magistrates evidence accumulated which led the counsel for the CROWN, and the magistrates, to the opinion that Dr. BERNARD ought to be committed on a charge of a capital character. The case afterwards came under the consideration of the present Government, and was proceeded with in conformity to law, and brought to a conclusion. After the verdict which had been given, it became the duty of the law advisers of the Crown to consider with great attention the remaining charge for conspiracy, on which the Grand Jury had found a true bill. In considering this question, an axiom, always held sacred by the law of England, had forced itself upon his mind, viz.: *nemo debet bis vexari, eadem causâ*. The two charges against Dr. BERNARD, although different in name, were substantially the same. The evidence that would have to be brought forward would be the same, and the same facts and questions would have to be left to the Jury on the charge of conspiracy as had been submitted to them at a former trial. Under the circumstances, he felt they could not proceed with the charge of conspiracy without violating the axiom to which he had referred, and he had advised the Government not to proceed with it. Dr. BERNARD might therefore consider himself as finally discharged. [Hear, hear.]

Sir R. BETHELL said that the late Government not only never contemplated proceeding against BERNARD for murder, nor as an accessory before the act, but they decided that there was no reasonable ground for such a proceeding. He wished to know from his honorable and learned friend whether Mr. BODKIN, who conducted the case before the magistrates, was instructed by the late Government to alter the charge from one of conspiracy to that of murder.

The Attorney-General was astonished that his honorable and learned friend should say there was no ground for the charge of murder. Such a notion had never occurred to the Judges who tried, or the counsel who defended the prisoner. Whatever his learned friend might think on the subject, he (the Attorney-General) was certain that the law officers of the Crown would not have done their duty had they hesitated to put BERNARD on his trial on the capital charge. [Hear, hear.]

Sir R. BETHELL desired a plain answer to a plain question. Did Mr. BODKIN alter the charge from conspiracy to murder under instructions from the late Government? [Hear, hear.]

The Attorney-General could state nothing further by way of answer than he had already done. From the moment when the present Government came into office, he himself was personally responsible for all that had occurred, and should always be ready, at fitting times, to vindicate the course which had been taken. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. WALPOLE, who was not in the House when Mr. ROEBUCK asked his question, said it appeared as if the House entertained suspicion of the conduct of the Government in this case, and thought that something was kept back. That was not the case. Nothing had been done without the advice of the law officers of the Crown, and he should be much ashamed of himself if he had acted without such advice and assistance. In justification of the course pursued by his learned friend, the Attorney-General he would state that the late Government had, in his opinion, most properly offered a reward for the apprehension of Mr. ALLSOP for a felony, which must have been dealt with exactly in the same way. The points of disputed law would have arisen with respect to Mr. BERNARD, because he was an alien, and the overt act was committed abroad. The law was still undecided, but the house would agree with him in thinking that as the first case had failed as a matter of fact it would be most improper to proceed on the same evidence for a conspiracy. [Hear, hear.]

Telegraphic Communication between Europe and America.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 23.

Earl GREY said he had recently learnt that Acts had been passed by the Colonial Legislatures of North America, giving a complete monopoly for a long series of years to one particular Company of the electric telegraphic communication between this country and British North America. He had also heard, with no less surprise than regret, that the late Government had advised the Crown to confirm these Acts. Nothing could be more unwise than to create a monopoly of the right of establishing telegraphic communication, and he was at a loss to divine on what grounds of policy such a determination could have been arrived at. Without further remarks he begged leave to move for the production of the papers relating to this important subject, of which he had given notice, namely—

"Copies of any correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of Newfoundland and the other North American colonies, with respect to any acts passed for giving an exclusive right to the establishment of telegraphic communication between this country and North America to one company; and also of any correspondence between her Majesty's Government and companies proposing to establish electric telegraphs with respect to the grant to them of exclusive privileges."

The Earl of CARNARVON said that there was no objection to the production of the papers moved for by the noble earl, as far as the first paragraph of his motion was concerned; but he would suggest to him that it would not be advisable to add the words "or extracts" after the word "copies." It was perfectly true that a monopoly had been granted to a certain electric telegraph company, in relation to some of the North American Colonies. That grant, however, was one for which the present Government were in no way responsible. The company in question applied in 1854 to the Legislature of Newfoundland, which passed an act granting them the monopoly. The Company undertook to lay down a line of telegraph from the coast of Ireland to the shores of that colony, in return for which they were to enjoy privileges of the most exclusive character. That act was transmitted home and agreed to by an oversight, rather than by the deliberate judgment of the then Colonial Secretary, Sir G. GREY. Some time after he had sanctioned it doubts crossed his mind as to the policy of establishing a monopoly, and while acting in place of Lord J. RUSSELL, who was then at Vienna, Sir G. GREY sent a letter to the Governors of the North American colonies, enforcing on them the necessity of not conceding such exclusive privileges in future. In 1857 a second act was passed by the same Legislature, with a bill correcting some blots in the original act, yet securing the monopoly previously conferred. That act was also transmitted home, and it was agreed to, not without some hesitation—as the dispatches would show—by Mr. LABOUCHERE. In 1854 the same company applied to the Legislature of New-Brunswick (as we understood) for a similar act, which they obtained, and in 1857 they also procured a subsidy of £300 a year. To this Mr. LABOUCHERE replied that a money grant was a matter which properly concerned the Colonial Legislature, but that he was not prepared to sanction the exclusive privileges. As to Nova Scotia, an act was passed there granting pretty nearly the same privileges to the Company, but limiting them to 20 years, instead of 50. When that act arrived in England his noble friend the Colonial Secretary gave to the subject a very full consideration, and came to the most unequivocal resolution in no way to confirm the monopoly. [Hear, hear," from Earl GREY.] An order in Council had accordingly gone out within the last few days disallowing the act in question. The noble Earl had asked on what grounds of policy the sanction of such a monopoly could be defended. That was a question which he could not answer. It concerned the late Government rather than the present one. He agreed with the noble Earl that the concession of such exclusive privileges must be very injurious to the public interests. The science of telegraphic communication, wonderful as had been its progress within the last 12 years, was still comparatively in its infancy. It would therefore be most unwise to bind ourselves rashly to one particular plan, and to discourage improvement by securing to that plan a monopoly of 50 years' duration. [Hear, hear.] There was no objection to the motion of the noble Earl if he would omit the last paragraph.

The Earl of DERBY hoped that the noble Earl would not press his last paragraph, but would rest satisfied with the assurance of the Government that there existed at present *no engagement between them and any other telegraph companies than the Atlantic and the Mediterranean Extension Companies; and that neither of these companies possessed exclusive privileges.* He might add that a negotiation was now pending with regard to another telegraph company; but it was distinctly understood on both sides that no monopoly would be granted; and the only objection to the production of this part of the correspondence was that it would involve great delay on a matter of very little interest, and might also prove very inconvenient in respect of any future negotiations. The noble Earl might rest perfectly satisfied not only that no exclusive privileges had yet been conceded by her Majesty's Government, but that it was their intention sedulously to abstain from granting any.

Earl GREY had heard with great pleasure that Her Majesty's Government had determined not to grant exclusive privileges to any company with respect to telegraphic communication between the coast of Ireland and Newfoundland. It was of great importance that the line of communication between British possessions should be kept, as much as possible, in British hands. He regretted very much that we had anything to do with a guarantee with the United States as to the telegraphic line to be laid down between Newfoundland and the coast of Ireland, whereby a power of controlling that line was given to the United States Government. He hoped that Her Majesty's Government would refuse to allow any of the Royal Navy to aid in laying down that line unless the United States Government relaxed the conditions of the very imprudent bargain that had been entered into.

Burning of the Boston-Built Clipper-ship James Baines.

From the Liverpool Times, April 13.

On Thursday the *James Baines*, one of the Black-Ball line of clipper ships, belonging to Messrs. JAMES BAINES & Co., was almost wholly destroyed by fire, in the Huskisson Dock; and to this loss has to be added that caused by the destruction of or damage to very nearly the whole of an Indian cargo of jute, linseed, rice, and cow-hides, part only of which had been discharged; besides the destruction of the immense stores of the ship herself, consisting of spirits, wines, tobacco, sugar and dried fruit.

It was shortly before 6 o'clock in the morning that the fire was discovered by the men who went on board to resume the work of discharging the cargo. Smoke was seen to issue through the hatches at the after part of the ship, which indicated that there was fire in the main hold. The alarm was at once raised, and every possible means promptly brought into operation for the extinction of the fire, which, however, had gained too much hold to be materially checked, and which, therefore, continued to burn throughout the entire day, with varying vehemence.

During the morning engines arrived from the various fire stations, including that of the West of England Insurance Company; and while six jets were directed upon the ship from the dock quay on the east side, others were brought to play on the west from flats in the dock, one by that of the Cunard Company. From the first the fire gradually assumed a more and more serious aspect; and very early it was deemed necessary to scuttle the ship, which even then was aground, so as to immerse as much as possible of her cargo. The fire progressed; dense smoke issuing in succession from the main and fore holds, the cabin and stern windows, indicated the rapid combustion of the cargo during the forenoon, and in the afternoon the flames burst forth along the whole vessel from stem to stern, and the decks and everything upon them were gradually consumed. In the forenoon the masts were a source of anxiety, their fall being anticipated; and in the afternoon this happened, the masts falling with fearful crashes upon the quay, and in their descent destroying the roofs of two sheds. At 9 o'clock at night the inner shell of the hull for nearly the whole length of the vessel was rapidly burning, the flames rising with fury between the ribs which had connected the outer and the inner hull, the intervening spaces being to the spectator like so many flues; and iron bolts, released by the flames, were dropping one after another into the hold, where, in the fore part of the ship particularly, the uppermost portion of the cargo was being fast consumed. The quays were lined, as they had been during the day, with thousands of spectators, and many were the regrets expressed that so noble a ship should have come to such a fate. Yesterday the remains of the noble vessel continued to smoulder, and there is little of her now above water.

The *James Baines* was built in Boston in 1854; and she was registered 2,275 tons. Her dimensions were: length 250 feet, beam 41 feet, and depth of hold 28 feet. By scuttling her 19 feet of the hold became enveloped in water, so that 9 feet remained exposed to the flames. This celebrated clipper has performed the following voyages: From Liverpool to Melbourne in 63 days, returning in 69 days; second voyage out 78 days, and returning in 95 days; third voyage out 75 days, returning in 77 days. These were all her Australian voyages. On the 30th July, last year, she went to Portsmouth for troops, and on the 8th August she sailed for Calcutta. From thence she returned to Liverpool with a cargo of Indian produce, arriving here on the 12th inst., and docking on Sunday the 18th, so that the work of discharging her commenced only on Monday last.

The entire cargo consisted of 6,691 bags of rice, 3,713 bales of jute, 40 bales of cow hides, and 7,493 bags of linseed. The following are the quantities which remained in the vessel after the two days' discharges: 2,200 bales of jute, 6,213 bags of linseed, 6,682 bags of rice and all the hides. The total value of the freight was £5,413.

The time policy under which the *James Baines* was insured expired on the 19th inst., and there being no renewal the loss falls directly upon the owners.

There is no clue to the origin of the fire beyond the supposition of spontaneous combustion.

British Protectorate Over Borneo.

A public dinner was given to Sir JAMES BROOKE, Rajah of Sarawak, at Manchester, on the evening of the 21st ult., at which a large company of distinguished gentlemen were present.

In reply to a toast to his honor, Sir JAMES BROOKE made a long speech, in the course of which he said: Sarawak holds a position on the southern shore of the China Sea, important alike for navigation and electric intercourse. Let any man of intelligence consult his chart, and declare the value of that position, present and future, to England, and also the sore hindrance it might become if permitted to pass into the hands of a foreign Power. [Hear, hear.] Already, I may say, the representatives of the great nations of Europe have congregated in China; already a European policy has been developed there, [hear, hear;] already the Fleets of England and France, of Russia and of America, guard the interests of their respective nations. Already Russia possesses settlements on the northern shore of the China Sea, but England retains her hold upon the southern shore, and let her, in doing so, secure the advantages, neither few nor unimportant, which Sarawak has to offer. [Hear, hear.] Sarawak possesses a population which has evinced its respect for good government and its fidelity to this country; and it is a proud thing to say, recurring to the recent occurrences in India, that there the native and the European have lived for 20 years past in friendly intimacy and in mutual respect. She has a fertile soil, calculated for the growth of many valuable tropical productions; she is rich in minerals, but richest in that most valuable of all minerals—coal, [hear, hear,] and her trade increases with the development of her resources. A political position, an increasing trade, the development of one of the fairest countries on the globe, and an ample supply of coal are the advantages which Sarawak offers in exchange for permanency and a slight support. [Hear, hear.] I need not expatiate upon the subject, for the possession of a coalfield in those seas can not be overvalued. Year by year it increases in value; year by year will the want of it lower our power in those regions; and I must say that any minister who would not secure it upon reasonable terms cannot be considered a statesman. Here, then, are the advantages offered; the cost—if cost it can be called—I will briefly mention. To advance the interests of my own country, and to obtain permanency for Sarawak, I would willingly have conceded the country, with the consent of its inhabitants, to the Crown; but there were serious objections to this concession, the most serious, probably, being the expense which a new colony would have entailed. The proposition, then, which I have made as the basis of future management is that England should grant a protectorate, and that she should stand in the position of a public creditor to Sarawak, with a stipulation that, on certain terms, she might take possession of the country, whenever her interests required it. [Hear, hear, and applause.] This proposition appears to me to combine all the advantages of possession, with none of its liabilities. The native Government, which is suited to the people, and which they largely themselves administer, might be advantageously continued; while the possession, *de facto* would rest with the Crown. [Hear, hear.] There are not wanting precedents, if precedents be needed, for a protectorate. And for the loan which is proposed, it is too small almost to be mentioned in this great city of Manchester, and it would be secured, principal and interest, upon the country itself. These are the terms on which I should desire to make a final arrangement with this country, and by which the greatest of all permanent blessings would be secured for Sarawak. [Hear, hear.] But if it was required of me I would sacrifice this sum of £40,000 or £50,000, though it was the fortune which I have inherited, and which I have expended to bring Sarawak to its present prosperous condition. [Hear, hear, and applause.] No obstacle shall be raised on my part. I would not allow any selfish consideration to stand in the way of attaining a great public object [applause;] for I can stand before you to-night, and always before my country, with a conscious pride that my hands are unsullied by the love of lucre.—[applause].—that I have given all and received nothing. [Hear, hear, and applause.] My tale is told. I will only say that for myself I am as nothing; for what is a handful of dust compared to the destiny of a people? [Hear, hear.] And the subject which occupies us does involve the destiny of a noble race. [Hear, hear.] You will pardon me, gentlemen, I am sure, if I have been deficient in those complimentary phrases which are often too lavishly used upon a festive occasion like this. I have spoken earnestly to men of earnest purpose, [hear,, hear,] and you will believe me, in all simple sincerity, that I feel grateful for the reception you have given me in your great city—a reception which, whether in good fortune or in bad, I shall ever remember with pleasure and with gratitude. [Loud applause.]

The American Horse-Tamer's System Explained.

On the 21st, at Astley's Amphitheatre, in London, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE, the equestrian, undertook to exemplify Professor RAREY's system of breaking, subduing and training unmanageable and vicious horses. There was, consequently, a crowded house, the boxes particularly being well filled. We take the following account of what took place from the *Morning Advertiser*: Mr. WM. COOKE informed the audience that, having advertised his intention of exhibiting Professor RAREY's principle of subduing horses, by experimenting on any horse that might be sent to him, a horse had been sent to him that morning for the purpose. A full-grown horse—a hunter—was then led in, and the following simple mode of operation was adopted: A strap is attached to the fetlock of the right foreleg, and drawn over the animal's right shoulder, where it is held by Mr. COOKE. The left leg is then bent inwards, so as to bring the hoof in contact with the thigh, and made fast in that position by a strap and buckle. Mr. COOKE then, taking the reins in his left hand, and bringing the strap attached to the horse's fore leg into a state of tension, urges the animal to walk on his three legs. Holding the reins right, and so as to incline the horse's head to the left, the horse is forced to make a journey twice round the circus. At this time he exhibits symptoms of great exhaustion, goes on his knees, and ultimately lies down in the most submissive manner. He is then relieved from the inconvenient and unaccustomed restrictions imposed upon him by the straps, and Mr. COOKE lies upon him in a recumbent position, and caresses him, and his pattings are received by the horse with such indications of gratification as to leave no doubt that the most friendly relations are established between the parties.

Frank Leslie to the Public.

STARTLING EXPOSURE OF THE MILK TRADE OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

Are you aware what kind of milk you are drinking? Are you aware that over seven thousand children die every year in New-York and Brooklyn from drinking swill milk? Are you aware that nearly all the deaths that appear in our lists of mortality, attributed to marasmus and cholera infantum, have been traced to the subtle poison contained in swill milk? Are you aware that the milk carts, labelled "Pure Country Milk," "Grass-fed Milk," "Pure Orange County Milk," "Astoria Milk," &c., draw their supplies from the diseased and dying cows imprisoned in the loathsome stables that surround the distilleries? If these facts are not known to you, if you are still blindly confident that the milk you use is pure, the exposure which I have prepared will reveal the horrible extent of your delusion, and awaken you to the danger you and your infants hourly incur by partaking of that abomination—distillery swill milk.

In collecting and publishing the sickening details connected with the distillery milk manufacture, which prevails to an alarming extent both in New-York and Brooklyn, I have been animated solely by a desire to benefit my fellow-citizens, to expose the shameless frauds which are every day perpetrated under the eyes and with full cognizance of the public authorities, and to break up a system which, by the wholesale distribution of liquid poison, is decimating our population, bringing death into a thousand homes, and demoralizing the general health of the City.

In order to develop the subject fully, I shall give pen or pencil illustrations of every establishment where distillery milk is manufactured:

The routes of all the distillery milk-carts;

The number of every house to which they supply milk:

The location and number of the dépôts which dispense this milk as "Pure Country Milk;"

The names of the owners of the cows;

The cows, their diseases, their fearful suffering from unwholesome food and their constant confinement, which only ends in their death;

Statistics of the trade;

Statistics of the mortality among infants, attributed by the Faculty to the use of distillery or swill milk;

The names and false inscriptions upon the carts which carry the swill milk about the City, and such other points as may arise in course of my minute investigation.

It has been no pleasing task. I should not have selected it for pastime or amusement. I would rather have shunned it as I would avoid a place infected by the plague; but a sense of public duty, and the powerful lever of faithful and accurate illustrations taken on these leper spots, which tell the horrible truths more vividly than any pen could picture, prompted me to pursue my present course, and the hope of ameliorating a great evil encouraged me to persevere. The labor in procuring the details which I publish this week in No. 127 of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* has been excessive and attended with much personal inconvenience. I have visited the various distillery-milk dépôts, penetrated into their loathsome pestnouses, and inhaled the sickening stenches, until my very being revolted at the thought of milk, and my breathing became short and difficult, recovering only when a wide distance was placed between me and the distemper-breeding places. My artists have endured as much, nay more, for as soon as the distillery "milk maids," with large beards, and of excessive dirt, became aware that fac-similies of their dens were being transferred to paper, they dispensed with great freedom that filthy liquid, which my artists only escaped by the exercise of considerable agility. There could be no reason for the vicious assault other than a disinclination to have their low lazaroues truly depicted by the unerring pencil.

I have taken means to track "Pure Country Milk" carts to the source from whence they draw their pure commodity, and in almost every instance their trail has led to the distillery, surrounded by its bloated, dying cows. I have spent money lavishly in order to do the work throughout, and will exhaust the subject, in this and succeeding numbers of my paper, by an array of facts and no rible details, which will, I hope, result in some public action that will break up this enormous evil, root it out from our City, and supply a substitute for this dangerous, poisonous liquid that will be at once nutritious and wholesome. I ask all who are familiaar with the subject to send me facts within their knowledge, and aid me to abate the sickening nuisance.

I also ask the coöperation and assistance of the public in my at present unaided endeavors to break up this unholy traffic. I fight single-handed against a wealthy and powerful monopoly and a numerous body of their voting employes, against the negligence and willful blindness of our Municipal authorities and Health Officers, and the hardest of all, against the blind indifference of the people, who see their children untimely die, who are aware of the fearful decimation of the youth of our cities, and will not rouse from their lethargy to drive the pestilent monster from their midst. I shall persevere in my endeavors, and trust that the sympathies and support of the public will crown my labors with success.

FRANK LESLIE.

[Advertisement.]

LOTTERY CAUTION.—We would respectfully caution the public against the many frauds practiced upon the community under the guise of Lotteries. There are but four States in which lotteries are legalized, viz.: Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland and Georgia, therefore, all circulars or advertisements directing parties to send to New-York or to any place in which lotteries are unlawful, can be safely set down as bogus or swindling concerns; and too much praise cannot be awarded to his Honor, Mayor TIEMANN, for the strong and successful efforts he is making towards breaking them up. SAMUEL SWAN & CO.,
Lottery Managers,
Augusta, Ga.

[Advertisement.]

☞ QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine June 3, 1857, contains 85 per cent. pure Norway Oil.

The marked repugnance which many invalids feel for every kind of oil, and especially for Cod Liver Oil, prevents many persons from using it, even in cases where the physician prescribes it as the only remedy for the disease; or if the invalid, after many efforts, succeeds in taking it, the disgust and repugnance neutralize, to a certain extent, the good effect of the remedy. Often diarrhœa or vomitings, injure the state of the patient, and the remedy is an injury instead of a benefit. These unpleasant effects are entirely obviated by the use of my Cod Liver Oil Jelly. The invalid, if he follows my direction, can take it without perceiving the least taste of the oil. I also particularly and respectfully call the attention of physicians to the *modus operandi* of this Jelly in the stomach. Instead of this feeling of nausea, more or less painful, which no patient escapes, this Jelly, taken almost without taste, is gradually dissolved in the stomach. The Oil, by its combination with the sugar, forms a beneficial emulsion, and being carried in this manner in an infinitesimal molecular division, every particle acts, and no loss of the remedy can happen.

E. QUERU, chemist, No. 135 Fourth avenue, Inventor; PENFOLD, CLAY & Co., No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night benefit of Mr. E. BLANCHARD, and a powerful entertainment is to be given. Mr. H. A. PERRY, Miss DENVIL, Mr. BLANCHARD and all the Company appear. "The Dumb Man of Manchester," "New-York Fireman," and "The Watch Dogs," will be performed, with a divertissement by the Carlo Family.

[Advertisement.]

DO YOU WANT TO SEE MISS SUSAN DENIN?—She reappears at Barnum's Museum to-night in one of her most beautiful and effective impersonations. The "Bride of the Evening" is a drama in itself of the deepest interest, but it acquires a double hold upon our sympathy in the hands of such artists as Miss DENIN, Mr. WATKINS, &c. Two pieces this afternoon at Barnum's.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Guard against imposture. To do this, look well for the water-mark, "Holloway, New-York and London," which exists in every leaf of the book of directions enveloping the medicine. This trade mark is manufactured in the paper itself, and discernible on being held up to the light.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRON'S New Patent Sewing Machines, only twenty-five dollars; unequaled in simplicity, unsurpassed in capacity and durability. Superior to the highest price machines, for one-quarter the cost. A child can manage it. Parties purchasing will receive full instructions, at No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Stop dat knocking at the door," says the melody; any number of knocks may, however, be given at the door of KNOX, the great Hatter, and he won't tell you to *stop*, provided you *stop* at the corner of Fulton and Broadway, to purchase such an incomparable Hat as he alone can manufacture.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Gas Fixtures, of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. Also, the new Dr. Goddard Burner.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

FREDERIC'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 6.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '65	102⅜	
800	Ohio State 6s, '70	106	
4,000	Indiana State 5s	87	
3,000	Virginia 6s	93	
5,000	do	92⅜	
5,000	do	92⅜	
9,000	N. Carolina S. 6s	95	
9,000	Missouri state 6s	83⅜	
27,000	do	83⅜	
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	90	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	87⅝	
2,000	Erie R. 3d m., '83	76	
14,000	Erie R. C. Bs., '71	40	
1,000	Hud. R. R. 1st m.	100	
5,000	Hud. R. R. 3d m.	69	
5,000	Harlem R. 2d m.	71⅜	
4,000	Ill. Cen. Bds.	90	
3,000	La C. & Mil. L. G. b.	31⅜	
5,000	do	31⅛	
12,000	do	31	
3,000	do	31⅛	
4,000	Bell & Ill. T. 1st m.	65	
5	Bank of New-York	167	
14	National Bank	105⅛	
5	Amer. Ex. Bank	103¾	
20	Shoe & Leather Bk.	106	
14	Imp. & Traders' Bk.	102	
10	Park Bank	101	
100	Cary Improv Co.	b60	6⅜
50	do	b30	6⅜
200	do		6¼
50	do		6¼
100	Del. & H. Can. Co.	s60	104⅜
35	do		105
670	N. Y. Cent. R. R.		88⅜
150	do	s10	88⅛
100	do	b10	88⅜
500	do	s10	88⅜
70	do		88⅜
200	Erie Railroad	b60	24⅛
100	do	b60	24⅜
250	do	b30	24⅜
100	do	s30	24
200	do	s3	24⅛
100	do	c	24⅜
150	Hudson R. R. R.		30⅛
200	do	s3	30⅛
100	do	s10	30
50	do	s10	30⅛
200	Harlem R. R.	b30	12
50	Harlem R. R. pref.		29⅝
50	Mi. S. & N. In. p.s.	b30	49⅜
100	do	b30	49⅝
850	Reading Railroad		47⅜
100	do	b10	47⅜
100	do	s15	47⅝
250	do	s30	47⅝
7	Mich. Cent. RR		64
150	Mich. S. & N. In. R. R.		25
100	do	b30	21⅞
150	do	b30	21⅝
275	do		21⅝
50	do	s60	24⅜
100	do	s3	24⅜
50	do	s10	24⅜
25	Panama Railroad		107¾
50	Ill. Cent. R. R.		93
50	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.		92⅜
100	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		89
150	do	s10	89
8	do		89⅜
500	Clev. & Tol. RR.	s60	43
100	do		43⅛
1200	do		43¾
535	Chic. & R. I. R. R.		77
100	do	b30	77⅛
310	do		77⅜
50	do		77⅜
50	do	s10	77⅜
50	do	s30	77⅜
100	do	b10	77⅜
200	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		30
25	do	s60	25⅜
25	do	b30	30
50	do	s3	30⅛
80	Penn. Coal Co.		71½
20	do		71¾
10	Pacific M. Steam Co.		81½

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Missouri State 6s	83⅜	
5,000	N. Y. State 6s, '73, 15	83⅛	
7,000	Cal. State 7s	84⅜	
4,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	87⅛	
10,000	L. C. M. L. G. Bds.	31⅜	
50	Park Bank	101	
5	Bank of New-York	167	
15	Bank of America	110	
10	Dels. & Hud. Cnl Co.	105	
10	Pacific M. Steam'p Co	81⅜	
50	do	82	
100	N. Y. Central RR.	b10	88⅛
150	do		88⅜
50	do		88⅝
50	do		88⅜
70	Harlem Railroad		117⅜
100	Reading Railr'd	b30	48
100	Erie Railroad	b30	24⅛
600	do		24⅜
500	do	s60	24
50	do	b30	24⅝
135	Mich. So. & N Ind. R		25⅜
240	do		25⅛
200	Mich. So. & N. Ia. pf. s.		50⅛
50	do	b30	50⅜
100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.		44
100	do	b30	44
100	do	s3	44
300	Chic. & R. Isl'd RR.		78¾
50	do	b30	78
200	do	b30	78⅛
18	do		78
5	Sixth-av. Railroad		109

THURSDAY, May 6—P. M.

The demand for Money continues moderate in proportion to the liberal supply offering on temporary employment at low rates. Loans on demand range 4@5 ℘ cent., and on prime short paper 5@6 ℘ cent., with exceptional cases as low as 4 ℘ cent. There is little or nothing doing in Exchange to-day for Saturday's mail. The leading bankers are again firm at 109½ ℘ cent. for their own drawing, and transient bank bills are held for 109¼@109½ ℘ cent. The absence of the *Europa's* mail to-day, and the certainty that it will be distributed in good season for to-morrow's business tended to check transactions in Bills, but in the Cotton trade a large business was done without waiting the private letters, and at firm prices. The following is to-day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer: Receipts, $64,169; Payments, $92,516; Balance, $3,017,816. The receipts include $55,000 from Customs.

The Stock Exchange closes firm this afternoon. The sales at the early session of the Brokers were at, and, in some instances, below, the reduced bids of yesterday afternoon, with a strong disposition to press business in New-York Central, Rock Island, Erie, Reading and Southern Michigan, at the decline; but, after the adjournment, the Street prices were ½ ℘ cent. better, and at and after the Second Board a further advance of ¼@½ ℘ cent. was made, so that the recovery in the tone of the share market is almost as sudden as the decline on Wednesday. The demand for several of the Railroads continued with considerable spirit after the printed list, and prices left off with an advancing tendency: New-York Central, 88⅝@¾; Reading, 48; Rock Island, 78¾; Erie, 24⅜; Toledo, 44, and Michigan Southern 25½@25¾. Pacific Mail, which fell off yesterday to 81, sold as high as 82 again. The May dividend, we hear, will be 10 ℘ cent. There are steady buyers for Delaware and Hudson, at 105 ℘ cent. The City Avenue road shares are rapidly following up the City Bank shares. The Sixth-Avenue brought 109 per cent. this afternoon.

The Bond list, which was firm yesterday on the decline in the rest of the market, was again well supported. With the exception of Missouris, in which there are some contracts running at the Board of Brokers, the business in State Stocks is not so much of a speculative as an investment character, and a very large share of the recent heavy offerings from first hands of Missouris, has been taken off the market by outside buyers. The price to-day is 83½ ℘ cent., the Stock paying the same income as New-York State Sixes of 1873, which sold at 115½. North Carolinas advanced to 95 ℘ cent; Tennessees sold again at 90, and Virginias at 93@92½ ℘ cent.; La Crosse Land Grants, 31½@31¾@31 ℘ cent., closing 31½ ℘ cent. The Erie Convertibles of 1871 fell back to 40 ℘ cent., under sales of $14,000. The demand continues good for Illinois Central Construction Bonds. The price to-day is 88½. The Land collections of the Company have already absorbed about $700,000 of the original mortgage, and there are few or no sinking funds in the country that tell so rapidly upon the liquidation of the principal of their respective loans. The Land Sales in April were $109,000. The traffic on the Road $174,099. The Belleville mortgage, introduced yesterday, at 64 ℘ cent., sold this morning at 65 ℘ cent. The second mortgage of the Galena and Chicago Company brought 87½ ℘ cent. The Railway issues of the City of Milwaukee now foot up as follows, in addition to $671,000 outstanding municipal bonds:

To Fond du Lac and Milwaukee R. R. Co.	$114,000
Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago R. R. Co.	200,000
La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. Co.	200,000
Milwaukee and Watertown R. R. Co.	200,000
Milwaukee and Horicon R. R. Co.	166,000
Milwaukee and Mississippi R. R. Co.	530,000
Milwaukee and Beloit R. R. Co.	100,000
Milwaukee and Superior R. R. Co.	100,000
Total	$1,614,000

The vacancy in the New-York and Erie Direction, caused by the recent resignation of Mr. LATHERS, has been filled by the election of Mr. E. K. ALBERTIS, merchant of this City, who, besides representing the general interest of the stockholders, is understood to be the confidential correspondent of Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL, of England, the active Chairman of the London Committee on the negotiations of the Company. Two other vacancies in the Board have been filled by the election of Mr. COBB, of WILSON & COBB, merchants; and Mr. HALL, of Binghamton.

MORRIS CANAL—YEAR 1857.

From Canal	$277,057 84	
Rents	8,977 77	
Water rents	1 533 00—	$286,668 64
Less repairs	$70,976 75	
Expenses	49,573 11—	120,549 86
Net profits		$166,118 75
Dividend on preferred stock	$86,466 92	
Interest on debt	24,526 69—	110,993 52
Surplus		$55,125 25
Capital, common	$1,025,000 00	
Capital